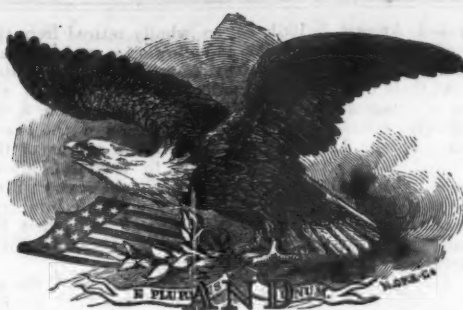


# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

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### THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE surrender of Metz heightens the importance of the operations toward Tours and Lyons, but in a military point of view their interest is decidedly lessened. One of the seven corps which have been blockading Metz goes with the prisoners to Germany, two go to the army before Paris, and four to the two forces operating southward in the east and west of France. The addition of two corps apiece to armies that have been already almost uniformly victorious can leave no doubt how their movements will end. The French army of the Loire is said to number only 60,000 men, instead of 100,000, as reported at Tours. Heavy concentrations of troops and strategical movements are taking place near Blois. The Germans are at Dreux, west of Paris, probably to operate southwestward against Le Mans, where the French are concentrating to meet them. This is an important railway centre, and once in the hands of the Germans the French at Tours will have no direct railway communication with the northern part of France. They can send round by Nantes and Rennes with a small break in the line, which can be completed either by road travel or by continuing to the end of the rails on the coast; sea transport can be called in to join the severed ends of communication. This, indeed, is the only trustworthy and permanent remedy, for the Germans can easily reach the junctions west of Paris, away to the coast. Le Mans in their possession, the Germans will have cut France in two. Measuring from Dreux eastward to the Rhine, we have a distance of about 300 miles; and from the frontier just above Thionville southward to Vesoul, we have about 130 miles; in all 39,000 square miles. This is a rough calculation, in which all the chances of error are on the side of the French. Over this great extent the Germans hold complete military control, and through a great part of it their occupation is absolute, accepted by the people and unthreatened by French troops. Within the last month or six weeks a good deal of irregular fighting has taken place at one point or another, but even this appears to be carried on by a few adventurous spirits who are without unity of action and too widely distributed to allow their chance combats to hinge together in a connected series of annoyances. Looking at all the circumstances, we may give to this irregular work of the French much less importance than it usually has in similar circumstances. The whole territory of France is in round numbers 208,000 square miles. Germany has now spread her mantle over one-fifth of it.

The French stories of beating the Germans back from Besançon are now offset by General BEYER'S despatch to the Duke of Baden. He says: "On Saturday, the 22d, several victorious engagements occurred on the river Agnon, at Voray, Cussey, Anson, and Genneville. The French losses were severe. Battalions of the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Baden regiments took part in the actions. The German losses were generally insignificant. The following is a complete list of the casualties suffered by the Baden troops: killed, 7; wounded, 38; captured—officers, 12; rank and file, 200." These places are all within twenty or thirty miles of Besançon. Metz did not surrender until the 29th.

Our next news from the corps who are hunting up the army of Lyons will probably tell a more decisive story. The effect of the reinforcement of the columns moving against Tours and against Lyons will be to call every available Frenchman to the troops assembled to meet them. Whatever passages of arms take place will be far more important than heretofore, and unless something decisive occurs at Paris we may see the French constrained to a peace by the troops operating on these lines of secondary importance.

This depends upon the attitude the Germans take at Paris and the stubbornness of the defenders. From four to six weeks are generally named as the time for which the provisions can still be depended upon. Whether the Germans are disposed to wait so long is not definitely known. They are said to have 250 siege guns in position before the city, and an invitation has been sent from Versailles to the heads of the South German governments to come on and witness Germany's great revenge for so many bombardments of her capitals. Most of the American families have left the city. It is reported that the last summons to surrender has been sent to TROCHU, and that fire will be opened next week. Of the condition and movements of the garrison we hear but little. Some say that provisions have got to a point of dearth and scarcity which is an immediate prevision of the hardships belonging to the state of siege. The French have occupied themselves busily in improving their fortifications, connecting the forts and villages by covered ways, throwing up intrenchments, etc., and are very likely as strong in defensive works as they claim to be. But the temper of Frenchmen under the trial of slowly decreasing supplies and the steady approach of the day when surrender will be inevitable, unless relief comes from without, is the most hazardous element which a commander has to deal with. Rumors of BAZAINE'S surrender reached the city on the 27th, three or four days after the negotiations at Metz had commenced, and the very day on the evening of which the papers were signed. This shows that the "underground" line of which the Tours papers occasionally speak really exists. Newspapers about a fortnight old are received in the city. The troops at Paris do not distinguish themselves. One correspondent says that 50,000 National Guards failed to make a good stand against 8,000 besiegers at Issy.

GARIBALDI made a mistake when he went to France. An invalid for many years, every labor is a martyrdom. But GARIBALDI is not a man to count his own pains when he thinks a nation calls for his aid. His reception by the people of France was hearty and enthusiastic; but he found the leaders quarrelling among themselves, unmilitary men aspiring to be the reliance of their country on the battlefield, jealousy everywhere, a great talk of patriotism, and very little sacrificed for it. He was sent off among the Vosges with a force of only five or six thousand men, and composed of such a medley of Italians, Spaniards, French, and adventurers of every nation, that little unity of action can be expected from it. Great successes are attributed to him by the Tours government, including the capture of guns and prisoners; but the stories are hardly to be believed. Indeed, Dijon has been taken from him by a German force said to be 10,000 strong. GARIBALDI is a dead letter in France.

FROM Hamburg comes a despatch saying that the authorities of the city have been notified of the sailing of twelve French ships, carrying 800 soldiers each, for a descent upon the German coast. It seems hardly possible that a navy which has accomplished absolutely nothing except the capture of a few coast vessels, and which entered upon the war so ill prepared that half the equipments of its iron-clad blockading fleet had to be obtained in Danish harbors, can think of trying to retrieve its reputation by efforts so feeble as this.

WE hear from Versailles that francs-tireurs calling themselves the Wild Boars of the Ardennes are displacing rails and throwing trains off the track near Launois. The trains carried soldiers, many of whom were killed and wounded. It is said the Germans take that means to prevent these accidents which has been so often proposed in the case of directors and their railways; they put an "influential citizen" or two on the front of the locomotive. Wherever the free corps, or, as we call them, "raiders," operate, the inhabitants of the neighborhood have to bear the retaliation, and thirty or forty villages and hamlets are said to have been laid in ashes for this reason.

THOSE accounts which have represented that the Germans are better supplied with mitrailleurs than the French, prove to have been entirely wrong. The German armies did not take even one mitrailleur into France with them, and do not seem to have made use even of those they captured. They were evidently unwilling to commit the fortunes of war to an untried weapon. Now, however, the Bavarian authorities have sent, September 26, from Munich to the front a battery of "bullet squirts" with which they have been experimenting for some time. This gun differs from others of its kind in that 360 cartridges are loaded at once. These are fired in less than a minute, and 400 can be discharged in one minute. It is like the Gatling, a modification of which it seems to be, in having but four barrels, which revolve, are loaded and discharged successively, and have a vertical and a horizontal as well as a rotary motion. From this description it is evident that the "original mitrailleuse" has a Bavarian baby. Unusual facilities are expected in the field from the fact that the ammunition used by the machine is the same as that fired from the Werder needle-gun, the weapon of the Bavarian soldiers.

THE small arms advertised by the Ordnance Bureau were bid for last week as follows: E. H. POND, of New York, \$10 05 each for 700 Joslyn carbines; SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, of New York, \$12 25 for 2,500 Gallagher carbines; same price for 2,500 Warner carbines; \$25 50 for 1,000 Spencer rifles, with bayonets, with the privilege of 400 rounds of ammunition at \$18 per thousand. The 1,000 sets of horse equipments were bid for by OLIVER LIPKINCOFF, of Chicago, at \$5 50 per set, but the other articles offered had no demand. The sabres, pistols, field batteries, and equipments found no takers, a fact that must be attributed to the very heavy purchases of arms by the French. They have supplied themselves now with toward 700,000 rifles in one country or another, and they have breech-loaders of good patterns enough to arm a very respectable army.



## THE ARMY.

On the 1st of November the battery of artillery now at Charleston, West Virginia (E. Fourth regiment), will return without delay to Fort McHenry, Md.

The four companies of the Sixth Infantry have left Fort Sill. Companies B and F (Captains Moore and Sanders) go to Fort Gibson, I. T.; Companies C and E (Captains Powell and Rife) go to Camp Supply, I. T.

FIRST Lieutenant A. E. Woodson, U. S. Army (unassigned), was directed October 25 to conduct all the recruits under his charge at Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Randall, D. T., and turn them over to the commanding officer of that post, to be reported by him by letter to the commanding officer Twenty-second Infantry for assignment to companies of that regiment.

COLONELS of regiments, serving in the Department of the South are directed to forward at once to headquarters lists of names of those officers belonging to their regiments whose discharge is desirable, and who cannot be reached by the board convened in pursuance of section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, in order that they may be placed on the list of supernumeraries.

THE following decision of the Adjutant-General of the Army, upon an application to fill a vacancy of company quartermaster sergeant, having been communicated from headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for information of the headquarters Department of the Lakes, is published by Brigadier-General Cooke, for the information and guidance of all concerned: "Company quartermaster sergeants of infantry and artillery not mounted are not allowed under existing orders. It is intended to do away with them as unnecessary."

GENERAL Orders No. 29, headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 22, 1870, direct that "commanding officers of posts in this department furnish to United States marshals, on their written applications therefor, a detachment of troops to assist them in making arrests for violation of United States laws in those parts of the department where there are not citizens resident in sufficient numbers to furnish the necessary posse. This fact must however be clearly set forth in the application of the marshal. Detachments for this purpose will only be furnished on such written application, and when the detail can be made without manifest injury or embarrassment to the proper service of the military forces. The officer or non-commissioned officer in command of the detachment will be explicitly instructed to act strictly under the instructions of the civil officer, and to require such instructions in writing."

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending October 31, 1870.

Tuesday, October 25.

THE resignation of Second Lieutenant E. N. Chester, Fourth Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 22, 1870.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 12, Captain George O. McMullen, Third Cavalry, is hereby transferred to the "list of supernumeraries."

The following named unassigned officers are hereby relieved from duty as Indian agents, and will proceed to their homes and await orders: Captain C. A. Hartwell, First Lieutenant W. H. Hugo.

Major J. M. Goodhue, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty as Indian agent, and will await orders.

Captain De Witt C. Poole, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty as Indian agent.

By direction of the President, Captain George Meade, Twenty-second Infantry, aide-de-camp, is hereby transferred to the list of unassigned officers of infantry.

By direction of the President, Captain De Witt C. Poole, unassigned, is hereby transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry, and will report to the regimental commander at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, for assignment to duty.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant John G. S. White, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect November 30, 1870.

At their own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States: Captain John M. Duffy, unassigned; Captain Orson C. Knapp, unassigned.

A board of examination having found First Lieutenant George P. Sherwood, Sixth Infantry, incapacitated for active service by partial loss of voice, and that said incapacity does not result from long and faithful service, nor from wounds or injury in service, received in line of duty, nor from sickness or exposure therein, nor from any incident of service, the President directs that, in accordance with section 17 of the act of Congress ap-

proved August 3, 1861, he be wholly retired from the service with one year's pay and allowances, and that his name be henceforward omitted from the Army Register.

At their own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. They are entitled to travelling allowances: Captain Francis H. Wilson, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant William E. Sweet, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant William T. Dodge, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant William A. Cameron, Fifth Artillery.

At their own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names. They are entitled to travelling allowances: First Lieutenant John S. Hammer, Fourteenth Infantry, November 30, 1870; First Lieutenant Aaron B. Jerome, Eighth Cavalry, December 1, 1870.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Ira McL. Barton, U. S. Army, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Eliasa W. Tarlton, supernumerary, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Joel H. Lyman, U. S. Army, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect November 30, 1870.

Hospital Steward Frank Rivers, alias F. R. O. A. Moody, U. S. Army, now on duty at Camp Gaston, California, will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States upon receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, on account of fraudulent enlistment.

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant Edward E. Wood, Eighth Cavalry, is hereby transferred from Company F to Company H of that regiment.

Leave of absence until November 30, 1870, is hereby granted First Lieutenant John S. Hammer, Fourteenth Infantry.

So much of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 244, September 15, 1870, from this office, as directs the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to forward two hundred recruits to the Fourth Infantry in the Department of the Platte, is hereby revoked.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to Omaha, Nebraska, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to the Fourth Infantry.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, will, upon the arrival of the Eighth Infantry at David's Island, New York Harbor, assign to it all the recruits of the General Service, U. S. Army, now at that post, and a sufficient number from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, when it can be done without danger from yellow fever, until the total assignment under this order numbers four hundred and fifty.

Wednesday, October 26.

Major Samuel Ross, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty as superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

The following named unassigned officers are hereby relieved from duty as Indian agents, and will proceed to their homes and await orders: Captain T. A. Baldwin, Captain A. D. Palmer.

So much of Special Orders No. 274, paragraph 3, from this office, October 13, 1870, as directs Captain William Silvey, First Artillery, to report by letter to Brigadier-General McDowell, president of the retiring board convened at New York city, and to hold himself in readiness to appear before such board for examination, is hereby revoked.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Second Lieutenant George P. McDougall, Sixth Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

Leave of absence for one month, from November 1, 1870, is hereby granted Captain William H. Gill, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department.

Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 155, July 6, 1870, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant Albert Austin, Fourteenth Infantry, sixty days' extension of leave of absence, is hereby amended so as to grant the extension on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Thursday, October 27.

The following named unassigned officers are hereby relieved from duty as Indian agents, and will proceed to their homes and await orders: Captain Frank T. Bennett, Captain George T. Olmstead, Jr., First Lieutenant Argalus G. Hennisee.

First Lieutenant George W. Graffam, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty as Indian agent, and will await orders.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, First Lieutenant Howard Stockton, Ordnance Department, is hereby assigned to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, and will report on the expiration of his present leave of absence to the commanding officer thereof for duty.

Captain Edward D. Baker, assistant quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Co-

lumbia and assigned to duty at Camp Halleck, Nevada. He will proceed to join his proper station without delay, reporting by letter to the commanding general and the chief quartermaster, Department of California.

Upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster, is hereby assigned to duty in the Department of California, and will proceed, not later than the 30th proximo, to San Francisco, California, and report to the commanding general of that department for assignment.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are hereby made: Major William P. Craighill will relieve Colonel J. H. Simpson of the charge of all river and harbor improvements and surveys now in his charge, and Major N. Michler of the charge of the improvement of the Potomac river between the Long Bridge and the city of Georgetown, District of Columbia. Captain P. C. Hains is relieved from the command of Company E, Battalion of Engineers, and of the engineer post and depot of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and will turn over this charge to the officer next in rank on duty at that post, who will assume the command temporarily. Captain Hains will then proceed to Baltimore, Maryland, and report by letter to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for engineer duty in the Fifth Lighthouse District, relieving Colonel Simpson. Colonel Simpson, upon being relieved of the duties now in his charge, will proceed without delay to Mobile, Alabama, and take charge of the construction of the defenses of that harbor and of Ship Island harbor; of the survey and improvement of the harbor of Mobile; of the survey of the Coosa and Tombigbee rivers, and of the mouth of the Apalachicola river. He will also perform such engineer duties in connection with the Eighth Lighthouse District east of the Pearl river, as may be assigned to him by the Lighthouse Board. Captain A. N. Damrell, temporarily in charge of these duties, will remain on duty under the immediate orders of Colonel Simpson. Major George H. Elliott, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Major Michler of the charge of the construction of the Washington Aqueduct.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Charles McC. Lord, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect October 26, 1870.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Whittingham Cox, Fourth Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect November 1, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Eugene Wells, Fourth Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Robert A. Edwards, Fifth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 31, 1870.

By direction of the President, Captain William H. Bisbee, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is hereby transferred to the Fourth Infantry, and will report to the regimental commander at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, for assignment to duty.

Saturday, October 29.

Allegations of unfitness against Captain William Maynadier, First Artillery; Captain R. C. Duryea, First Artillery; Captain Thomas B. Weir, Seventh Cavalry; Captain J. D. Jones, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant Pendleton Hunter, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Riley, Fifth Infantry, having been sent to the board convened under section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, the telegraphic orders of the 28th instant, from this office, authorizing department commanders to direct the officers to appear without delay before the board, or to forward a waiver if they desire not to appear, are hereby confirmed.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Charles P. Smith, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 1, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

The stoppage of pay directed by paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 60, March 15, 1869, from this office, to be made against Captain Nicholas Nolan, Tenth Cavalry, "until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of \$5,217.83, the value of ordnance stores destroyed by fire at Fort Larned, Kansas, January 2, 1869," is hereby removed, and Captain Nolan is relieved from responsibility for the loss of the ordnance stores enumerated in his affidavit of April 17, 1870.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 12, Second Lieutenant James Calhoun, Twenty-first Infantry, is hereby transferred to the "list of supernumeraries."

Upon the mutual applications of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Twelfth Infantry are hereby announced: Captain P. W. Stanhope from Company E to Company D; Captain R. C. Parker from Company D to Company E. Upon the expiration of his leave, Captain Parker will join his proper station.

By direction of the President, upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are hereby announced: Second Lieutenant Edward C. Bartlett, Second Cavalry, to the First Cavalry, which he will proceed to join. Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, First Cavalry, to the Second Cavalry, which he will join upon the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Permission to delay thirty days in joining his proper station is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Edward C. Bartlett, First Cavalry.

In accordance with section 33 of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, the President directs that the name of Second Lieutenant James Davison, U. S. Army (retired in Special Orders No. 24, January 16, 1864, from



this office, be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto, with the full rank of second lieutenant, mounted, from July 23, 1866.

The telegraphic order of the 29th instant, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant George W. Budd, Ninth Cavalry, permission to delay thirty days in rejoining his regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Upon the receipt of this order, Superintendent Conrad Schmidt (recently appointed) will repair to Springfield, Missouri, and assume charge of the national cemetery at that place.

Upon the receipt of this order, Superintendent Alexander Jellie (recently appointed) will repair to Newbern, North Carolina, and assume charge of the national cemetery at that place.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Friday, the 29th, and Monday, the 31st of October, 1870.]

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey, U. S. Army, October 27.

THE leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon H. C. Yarrow, U. S. Army, has been extended seven days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted Second Lieutenant James E. Bell, First Artillery, October 27.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. H. King, U. S. Army, was assigned October 26 to duty as post surgeon at Fort Wallace, Kansas.

THE extension of leave of absence granted Captain Richard Loder, Fourth Artillery, was further extended four days October 24.

THE leave of absence granted Captain Richard Loder, Fourth Artillery, from headquarters Department of the East, has been further extended four days.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Charles Smart, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to the commanding officer and post Surgeon for duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant William B. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of sixty days, October 27.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant E. Tillotson, U. S. Army, unassigned, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of sixty days, October 25.

POST Chaplain George P. Van Wyck having been ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Larned, Kansas, for duty, has permission to delay the execution of this order till November 25, 1870.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles S. Hsley, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp, was ordered October 23 to proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to St. Charles, St. Charles county, Mo., and return, on official business.

POST Chaplain James A. M. La Tourette was relieved October 27 from duty at Fort Garland, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Lyon, C. T., and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

CHARLES C. Arms, J. H. Collins, and J. J. Marston, acting assistant surgeons U. S. Army, were ordered October 27 to proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will report to the medical director of the Department of the Missouri for further orders.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosse, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect on the arrival at that post of Assistant Surgeon C. H. Smart, U. S. Army, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rose, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to take effect on the arrival at that post of Assistant Surgeon C. H. Smart, U. S. Army, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

AFTER he has completed the disposition of the medical and hospital property at Fort Delaware, Del., permission to delay five days in complying with previous Special Orders from headquarters Department of the East has been granted Assistant Surgeon John Brooke, U. S. Army.

SURGEON C. H. Alden was ordered October 27 to proceed to Fort Mackinac, Michigan, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. Acting Assistant Surgeon H. R. Mills will be relieved from duty at Fort Mackinac, Michigan, upon the arrival at that post of Surgeon C. H. Alden, and will repair to Detroit and report in person to the medical director of the department for annulment of contract.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Stevens G. Cowdrey, U. S. Army, will accompany the detachment of the Seventh Cavalry ordered from Fort Hays to Fort Leavenworth. Upon the arrival of Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Renick, U. S. Army, at Fort Hays, Kansas, with the detachment of the Seventh Cavalry commanded by Captain William Thompson, of that regiment, he will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to the medical director of the Department of the Missouri for orders.

MAJOR R. C. Walker, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered October 25 to proceed to make payments to October 31, 1870, of the troops stationed in the District of Minnesota, comprising the present garrisons of Fort Snelling, Ripley, Abercrombie, Wadsworth, Ransom, Totten, and Pembina. While en route, Major Walker will inspect the stakes and mounds and the station houses heretofore constructed on the several routes to, and from the above-named posts, and report to the proper post commanders such defects in construction or necessity for repairs as he may discover, and which can

be remedied by them at once, without further instructions from headquarters. On his return to his station, he will render a full written report of the result of his inspection.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending November 2, 1870: Captain Lynde Catlin, Eleventh Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Denin, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant F. Yeaton, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant Morris C. Foote, Ninth Infantry; Major John S. Mason, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain George Q. White, U. S. Army; Major John D. Wilkins, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. Cushman, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant P. D. Vroom, Third Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel D. Woodruff, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Charles T. Larrabee, Eighth Infantry; Captain R. C. Duryea, First Artillery.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., on the 25th of October. Detail: Captain F. L. Guenther, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant C. C. McConnell, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant S. M. Mills, Jr., Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant J. G. Swift, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant T. R. Adams, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieutenant O. H. Howard, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on the 26th of October. Detail: Captain H. W. Closson, First Artillery; Captain W. M. Maynadier, First Artillery; Captain W. L. Haslin, First Artillery; First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, First Artillery; First Lieutenant J. W. Dillenback, First Artillery; First Lieutenant R. G. Shaw, First Artillery; First Lieutenant T. H. B. Counsellman, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. E. Bell, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant H. L. Harris, First Artillery. First Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on the 28th of October. Detail: Captain George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant W. J. Cain, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant R. P. Strong, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant E. C. Gaskill, U. S. Army, unattached; Second Lieutenant F. Madden, U. S. Army, unattached; Second Lieutenant F. T. Greene, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. R. Quinan, Fourth Artillery. First Lieutenant John W. Roder, Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, October 27, 1870.

General Orders No. 116.

The following decision, made on a reconsideration of the subject by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and concurred in by the Secretary of War, is announced for the government of the Army:

1. Under the act of July 15, 1870, giving "ten cents per mile and no more" to officers travelling under orders, the discretion to elect whether to receive mileage or actual expenses of transportation no longer exists. In no case can any payment for travelling expenses be made exceeding ten cents per mile.

2. Under the same act, the provision that the pay of officers respectively shall be in full "of all allowances of every name and nature whatever," the former per diem paid to officers serving on courts-martial, etc., must be discontinued.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, October 28, 1870.

Circular No. 75.

Hereafter, in obedience to General Orders No. 116, current series, no payment will be made by a paymaster of the Army to an officer travelling under orders, except the lawful mileage, and none for service or attendance as member, judge-advocate, or witness on military courts. Citizen witnesses, who have been duly summoned, will be paid, as heretofore, the actual cost of their transportation, or travel fare, to and from the courts, together with the per diem (\$3 a day) for the time necessarily required to make the journey, and the time consumed in attendance upon the court. If the citizen witness be an employee of the Government (whose salary or monthly compensation continues while he is so absent from his ordinary duties), he will be paid the travelling expenses as above, but not the per diem. Payments in these cases will be made by any paymaster on the certificate, in duplicate, of the judge-advocate or the recorder of the court, in substance, as follows:

"I certify that \_\_\_\_\_, a citizen (or Government employee), has been in attendance as a material witness from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 187, to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 187, inclusive, before a general court-martial (or other court-martial, or court of inquiry, as the case may be), duly and legally appointed by Special Order No. \_\_\_\_\_, Headquarters Department of \_\_\_\_\_, and holden at this place, and that he was duly summoned thereto from \_\_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

"Judge-Advocate, or Recorder."

(Date and place of holding the court.)

Upon the presentation of this certificate, the witness, having executed and subscribed the oath appended to the printed form of the blank accounts for "citizen witnesses," may be paid at once his entire claim, without necessarily, as heretofore, requiring the return travel to be actually performed before it can be paid for. In such case the amount allowed for the return journey will be the same determined for the journey to the court. The oath of the witness attesting the correctness of his account should, when practicable, be administered and certified by the judge-advocate or recorder of the court; otherwise by a notary, with his seal attached.

The foregoing arrangement, concurred in by the Second Comptroller, has been approved by the Secretary of War. It renders the note at the bottom of the printed blank account null and of no effect.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

Mem.—It is recommended that judge-advocates supply themselves with blank accounts for citizen witnesses, which

they can procure of any Army paymaster, or by addressing this office. They may, then, without causing the witness the vexatious delay and expense to which he is now subjected, perfect the papers, so that the witness's fees for attendance and travel will be at once available. If no paymaster be present, the papers, thus all authenticated by the judge-advocate, may be assigned with confidence that the assignee will receive his pay without hindrance when presented or transmitted to any paymaster.

B.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company I, First Cavalry, from Camp Winfield Scott, Nev., to Camp McDermitt, Nev., October 18. Ordered.  
Company D, Third Cavalry, from Camp McDermitt, Nev., to Camp Halleck, Nev., October 18. Ordered.  
Company E, Fourth Artillery, from Charleston, West Va., to Fort McHenry, Md., October 24. Ordered.  
Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, from Louisville, Ky., to Tuskegee, Ala., October 15. Arrived at last named post.

## BALLOONS IN WAR.

THE London *Morning Post* gives the following account of some experiments which have been made at Woolwich with balloons, to test their value for war purposes:

These experiments have shown that a height of 100 fathoms, at a horizontal distance of 600 fathoms from the enemy, would enable the observer to secure the widest expanse of view. With captive balloons it has been found that they attain stability, and remain, like a kite, at rest, when the horizontal resultant of the ascensional force and the tension of the cord are equal to the force of the wind; and this enables a second division of science to come in and lend its aid in time of war. The war balloon having, by a mathematical rule, taken a stationary position, eight cameras and lenses, spread round the balloon at equal distances, enable a complete view of the surrounding country to be photographed and subsequently examined at leisure, for it is found that the refraction of the visual rays is the same for all objects coming under the same angle, whereas in a horizontal ground view it is very irregular. The immense advantage of a balloon view has been demonstrated by getting a uniform refraction of circle and a more certain relative position of the object. The inclination and length of the cord to keep the balloon in the same stratum of air was found to be easily calculable, subject to the inequality of gales of wind and their change of direction. The Woolwich balloons were held by two new cords, fastened to the network, and terminating at two different points on the ground, which gave greater stability to the balloon, and provided against one cord snapping or being cut by the enemy's fire. Under the old plan, aeronautic correspondence was carried on by the explorers in the balloon-car being provided with white pasteboard tubes, formed like cartridges, open at both ends, to which a bullet was securely fastened. Each piece of intelligence was written in pencil in large characters along the major axis of the paper tube or cartridge, which was immediately despatched by passing the end of the small cord through it, and it was thus precipitated by the gravitation of the bullet into the hands of the expectant general. This plan has just been abrogated by a third division of science being brought to bear in time of war. By the new system of military telegraphy for field service, and by means of the wagons at present being placed in store in the royal arsenal, lines of telegraph can be carried through the air from *terra firma* to a balloon several miles distant. The wire can be paid out as fast as the balloon travels, so that if a captive balloon should break or soar away, communication could be kept up with it for six miles, or two or more balloons can be sent up and kept in telegraphic communication with each other by means of aerial and land lines, so that telegraphic operations can be made from the balloon to headquarters, and thence to the base of operations.

By means of these new military telegraphic appliances the most rapid intelligence and consequent speedy word of command can be given. The war balloon acting as a general scout, messages such as the following obviously suffice to provide against disaster—"The right wing is giving way"; "The left wing gains ground"; "The enemy is concentrating in force on the right"; "Twenty guns are advancing on No. 3 outwork"; "Cavalry are mustering in force," etc. In sieges, war balloons are useful in giving information of depots, points of attack, batteries, inner intrenchments, the explosion of magazines, in marches to spy out ambuscades that may be in waiting, to rally columns, and to telegraph points of assembly or attack. By the trials at Woolwich, in connection with which troops of the garrison were sent out into the country and stationed in different positions and distances, it was unmistakably shown that the advantages in reconnoissances of this application of balloons are incalculable. It enabled the observing officers to survey an area of thirty square miles, not vaguely, but sharply pictured before them. It was found that by practice great skill can be attained in judging of the relative position of masses of troops, while minuter details can be subsequently obtained at leisure by field glasses as to the position of mountain gorges, passes, limits of woods, course of streams, etc. The trials hitherto have been made chiefly with hired balloons and aeronauts, and it is believed that the British Government have at the present time no war balloons in store. The result of the observations of Captain Brackenbury and Captain Noble, sent out from Woolwich on behalf of the English Government to the respective seats of war, together with trials and other sources of information, will, it is believed, result in war balloons being manufactured in the Royal Arsenal, and that officers of the Royal Engineers, from generals downward, will be trained in their use. The difficulties experienced by the French and Prussians in the use of military balloons are that they have few or no officers of their own experienced in their use, and that they are at the present time scouring all the countries of the world to secure the services of skilled aeronauts.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States frigate *Franklin* sailed from Plymouth for Lisbon November 1.

THE *Kearsarge* has been stripped to a girtline, her crew discharged or sent east, and her officers have departed for their homes. She will probably be rebuilt before she is again commissioned.

THE steam tug *Monterey* has been docked at Mare Island preparatory to being hauled on ways for repairs. She is a slow and worthless tub, and Government had best sell her, and buy a better vessel.

THE U. S. ship *St. Marys*, Commander T. C. Harris, after being a year under repair and ten months in preparation, sailed on the 17th of October from San Francisco for Honolulu, and a cruise. Such despatch is truly commendable.

MIDSHIPMAN James H. Sawyers, of the U. S. steamer *Kansas*, died on board of that vessel on the 24th of October, of remittent fever. Deceased was a native of Kentucky, and very popular with his associates. His remains were interred at Key West.

THE Navy Department has advices from the United States Consul at Gibraltar, announcing the arrival there on the 11th instant of the United States steamer *Saco*, Lieutenant-Commander Terry, from Cadiz. She was to sail the same evening for Malaga and Marseilles. All well on board.

ORDERS have been received at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard for the different departments to estimate immediately the time and expense of fitting for sea, with despatch, the monitors *Wassuc*, *Shawnee*, *Miantonomoh*, and the *Ticonderoga*, *Worcester*, *Wabash*, *Niagara*, *Sabine*, *California*, and three other vessels.

THE *Ossipee* was at San Diego on October 19, and expected to arrive at San Francisco October 23. If not somewhat used up in the gale of September 26 to 29, in which the packet steamer *Continental* foundered, she will be sent to the South Pacific immediately after her arrival.

THE watchman's house at Mare Island was burned down on Sunday noon for want of water. The officers and others on the island [assembled as lookers on, but could do little else for want of the necessary fluid. By destroying fences, etc., they were enabled to prevent the fire's extending to the other quarters. This loss may show to the wise ones of the nation the necessity of an appropriation for an artesian well on the island.

PREPARATIONS are being made to launch the gunboat *Shammut*, fourth class, three guns, 410 tons, which has been thoroughly repaired, and, indeed, rebuilt, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Ways are being laid, and she will be in the water in a week or two. The frigate *Minnesota*, first class, forty-six guns, 3,000 tons, is yet in the dry dock undergoing a complete overhauling. Her timbers are as sound and bright as when first built.

THE engines and boilers have been removed from the *Dacotah* at Mare Island, and she is a graceless hulk, with half her planking off and ribs bared. It will probably exceed the cost of two ships to repair her, considering the high wages paid mechanics on the Pacific coast, and for eight hours' nominal labor. When done she will be as worthless, slow, and old-fashioned as before. She has no historic fame; why then repair her?

THE Navy Department has received information from the Asiatic fleet to the effect that Rear-Admiral Rodgers relieved Vice-Admiral Rowan of the command of the fleet on the 20th of August last, and on the 23d of that month Admiral Rodgers proceeded to Hong Kong, China. Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, the late commander of the fleet, left Singapore on the 23d of August in the *Delaware*, his flag-ship, for the United States. The *Alaska* was at Singapore on the 22d of August.

THE last steamer from China reports the arrival at Hong Kong of the U. S. flag-ship *Colorado*. Rear-Admiral Rodgers relieved Rear-Admiral Rowan at Singapore on the 23d of August; and the *Delaware* then left for the United States, where she ought to arrive in December. Some of the officers who have been over three years at sea will be glad to pass their next Christmas at home. Ensign C. P. Welch, late of the *Colorado*, arrived at San Francisco in the *Great Republic*, on his way east, having been condemned by medical survey.

THE U. S. ship *Pensacola*, which has been under repair at Mare Island for over a year, was to be docked on the 24th of October. From two to three hundred men have been daily employed upon her, and the cost of her repairs would probably build a ship of like size with all the modern improvements on the Atlantic coast. It is estimated that, provided the appropriations hold out, which is doubtful, she will be ready for sea about the 1st of July, 1871—that is, if the work is hurried up. Since her repairs were commenced, the Grand Hotel at San Francisco, which can accommodate six hundred guests, has been entirely built and for some months occupied.

LIEUTENANT Richard M. Cutts, U. S. Navy, and Miss Emily V. Turner were married October 17, at Grace Church, San Francisco, by Bishop Kip. The groomsmen were Lieutenant-Commander Kennedy, and Lieutenants Brownson, Day, and Waterman, of the U. S. Navy, in full uniform; the bridesmaids, Miss Lizzie Turner, Miss Telfree, Miss Eva Craven, and Miss Morris. The happy pair started immediately after the ceremony on a bridal tour to the southern counties. Lieutenant Cutts is from Washington, D. C., and at present on Admiral Winslow's staff, as chief signal officer of the fleet.

WORK in the Brooklyn Navy-yard is going on briskly,

although no extra workmen are now being taken in. The number at work averages 2,300 daily, the principal being carpenters and engineers. The greater number are engaged on the *Tennessee*, *Minnesota*, and *Shammut*. The *Tennessee*, intended for the European squadron, will be ready for sailing in about two months. The *Minnesota* will leave the dry-dock within two weeks and take the place left by the *Tennessee*, to be got finally ready for sea. The *Shammut*, which has been almost entirely rebuilt, will be launched on the 15th.

THE Boston *Daily Advertiser* says: "Captain Lucius H. Warren, U. S. Army, has, at his own request, been honorably discharged from the Army. In 1862 he graduated from the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar of Massachusetts, when he enlisted as a private in a company in this city, which was mustered in as company I of the Thirty-second regiment of Massachusetts infantry. By successive promotions he rose to be colonel of a colored regiment, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and also lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army. He is now in business in Philadelphia. General Warren is a native of Charlestown, and we believe was the first officer who entered Richmond with his regiment at the capture of that city."

THE United States steamers *Nipsic*, *Frolic*, and *Guard*, which were despatched to the New Dominion fishing grounds, have left them, the season being over. Captain Henry Wilson, commanding the *Frolic*, and the senior officer of the squadron, reported to the Secretary of the Navy that about five American vessels were seized for violation of law while engaged in fishing within the prohibited limits. At one time there were eleven British ships of war in the vicinity of the grounds, some from the West Indies, which came in to refit or for supplies. Nothing of an unpleasant character occurred between the commanders of the vessels of the two countries, and all their intercourse was in a friendly spirit. The catch was not so favorable as that of former seasons, although some of the American fishermen did well. The *Frolic* is now lying at the Washington Navy-yard undergoing repairs. It is expected that she will be sent to New York to relieve the *Guerriere* and *Narragansett*, which are to be despatched to foreign stations as soon as possible—the *Guerriere*, Captain Thomas H. Stevens, to the European squadron, and the *Narragansett*, Lieutenant-Commander George Dewey, to the South Atlantic or Brazilian squadron.

THE court of inquiry into the cause of the disaster which overtook the *Captain* have rendered the following verdict: "The court having heard the evidence of Mr. James May relating thereto (the loss of the ship), and that of the remaining survivors, and such other evidence as they deemed necessary, and having deliberately weighed and considered the whole of the evidence before them, do find that her Majesty's ship *Captain* was capsized on the morning of September 7 by the pressure of sail, assisted by the heave of the sea, and that the amount of sail carried at the time of her loss (regard being had to the force of the wind and the state of the sea) was insufficient to have endangered a ship endowed with a proper amount of stability. The court further find that no blame is attributable to Mr. James May, gunner of the second class, and the survivors of the *Captain*, for her loss, and the court do fully acquit them of all blame and the said Mr. James May and the other survivors are fully acquitted accordingly. The court before separating find it their duty to record the conviction they entertain that the *Captain* was built in deference to public opinion as expressed in Parliament and through other channels, and in opposition to the views and opinions of the Controller of the Navy and his department, and that the evidence all tends that the Controller of the Navy and his department generally disapproved of her construction. It further appearing on evidence that before the *Captain* was received from the contractors, a grave departure from her original design had been committed, whereby her draught of water was increased by about two feet, and her freeboard was diminished to a corresponding extent, and that her stability proved to be dangerously small, combined with an area of sail, under these circumstances, excessive; the court deeply regret that, if these facts were duly known and appreciated, they were not communicated to the officer in command of the ship; or that, if otherwise, the ship was allowed to be employed in the ordinary service of the fleet before these facts had been sufficiently ascertained by calculations and experiment." Captain Rodgers, of the U. S. frigate *Franklin*, was present when the verdict was rendered.

THE San Francisco *Alta Californian* gives us the following information in regard to the difficulty in which Commander Truxtun has involved himself by his excess of zeal in behalf of the proprietors: "A few weeks since a female member of the Hawaiian royal family died. Out of respect to her memory the foreigners at Honolulu generally lowered their flags; but United States Consul Adamson declined to lower the colors which flew over the consular residence, alleging that he had no official knowledge of the decease of the royal Hawaiian. But it is intimated that a private quarrel with the reigning family or some of its members influenced the consul's conduct. Commander Truxtun of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, indignant at the contumacy or disrespect of Consul Adamson, sent a body of marines ashore, and, by his orders, these men forcibly compelled the lowering of the colors, and so the starry banner duly lamented over the death of the royal female. The news got to Washington in due season, and Commander Truxtun is reprimanded and removed from active duty for having violated the sacred soil of Hawaii by sending his marines ashore to haul down Consul Adamson's flag. And Secretary Fish also chips in and reprimands the consul for not lowering his flag of his own accord. The verdict of the people generally will be that both of these functionaries have been served right. If Adamson allowed a grudge to stand between him and his plain line of duty, he ought to be reprimanded; and if Truxtun did not know more of the duties of an officer of the Navy than to send a force ashore to compel a consular officer to do

anything that he chose not to do, it is time he was taught." We find a further account of this affair in the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of September 26, as follows: "On Wednesday the *habitués* of Queen street were witnesses to a most remarkable scene, no less than the landing of a file of marines from the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, under Lieutenant Cochran, who charged upon the United States consulate and carried it by force, after a short but gallant resistance on the part of the consul and vice-consul. The cause of this civil war (on a small scale) was the refusal by Mr. Adamson, the consul, to lower his flag to half-mast. It will be remembered that about a month since it was rumored that the Queen Dowager Kalima was dead, and that upon this rumor the flags of the British and French legations were set at half-mast and were flying that way the best part of the forenoon, when the rumor was found to be false. The Queen Dowager has lingered along through the month and died on Tuesday forenoon last, when official communication was sent to the offices of representatives of foreign governments, and when received their flags were set at half-mast. It was noticed that the flag of the United States consulate was not lowered, and the fact became subject to remark. Mr. Adamson stated that he had not received official notification of the death of the distinguished lady, and bearing in mind the mistake made by the British and French Legations, through lack of official information, he patiently waited for the proper notification from his superior officer, the United States minister resident. On Wednesday forenoon an officer from the *Jamestown* waited on Mr. Adamson and stated that the commander of that vessel ordered that the consulate flag should be lowered to half-mast, giving as a reason that the Queen Dowager was dead, and that the flag should be so set as long as the war vessels in the harbor kept their flags in that position. Mr. Adamson replied that as the superior in rank to Commander Truxtun he should not receive orders from him, but would respect and obey the orders of his superior, the minister resident. At a little after noon a file of marines landed and took charge of the stairway leading to the consulate, while the commander started for the residence of the consul, with whom he soon appeared. Lieutenant Cochran stated that he had been ordered to land and lower the flag of the consulate. Mr. Adamson replied that he would not permit the act. Lieutenant Cochran stated that he should be compelled to use force. Mr. Adamson said he should resist, and with the vice-consul, Mr. Christie, went to the door to prevent the entrance of the marines, but after a smart scuffle they yielded to superior force and the flag was lowered. Soon after the marines had retired, the minister resident sent orders deposing Mr. Adamson and authorizing Mr. Christie, vice-consul, to take charge of the consulate, both of which were responded to. The quarrel as it stands between the several United States officials is none of ours; but we may be allowed to protest at the course taken by the commander of the *Jamestown* in landing a force upon our shores as an insult to this government. American interests here cannot be benefited or promoted by such outrageous proceedings."

THE doubt in regard to the *Shenandoah* has been dispelled by the report of her arrival at Lisbon, after a most narrow escape on the passage from the fury of a cyclone which struck her on the 12th of September. The *Shenandoah* left Boston September 4, after having been so thoroughly rebuilt and refitted that she was really a new ship. The voyage was a pleasant and uneventful one until Sunday, the 11th of September, when the wind freshened until a gale sprang up from the east-southeast and continued to increase in violence until night, when it blew a hurricane. The port maintop sail sheet parted and the sail was blown to ribbons. The mizzen storm stay-sail tack also parted, but the sail was fortunately secured. At half-past six the maintopgallant mast was carried away and hung by the rigging, swaying violently to and fro, to the imminent peril of the standing rigging. At ten o'clock the flying jibboom was carried away, and at half-past ten the foretopgallant mast snapped off at the cap. Before this, at eight o'clock the steam launch, secured at the davits, was wrenched inboard, and the heavy iron cradles in which it rested were snapped like glass. Everything, writes a correspondent of the *Herald*, that could be done to insure any hope of safety had been done. Lashings had been placed around and about every conceivable object likely to fetch away or get adrift, so that now in this helpless condition comparatively, with the wrecks of the two topgallant masts thrashing in all directions aloft, the flying jibboom carried away, the maintop sail blown to tatters and snapping overhead with a resounding noise, the iron parrel of the maintop sail yard sprung with a sea on in which a boat could not be lowered for a moment and live, with an exhausted yet willing crew, many of whom were hurt, some desperately so, by being dashed about the decks and by falling; with all the hatches battened down fore and aft, with too dangerous a sea to steam against (steam had been generated just sufficient to keep steerageway at six o'clock)—I say in this helpless condition there was nothing to do but to await the issue as calmly and philosophically as one might; so that there was now time to converse rationally, and to ascertain more clearly the personal feelings uppermost in the several minds of those brought face to face with great peril, perhaps death.

Few spoke much, and some had carried their reticence so far as to quietly make their final arrangements as to their effects; and a few there were who devoutly supplicated Divine aid from Him who holds the seas in the hollow of His hand—this too in different faiths and tongues, but none the less fervently on that account. Those who had dear ones at home brooded dismally over the hidden future; those who were not blessed in this respect exhibited forebodings as unhappy, but differently expressed, because arising from different remembrances. But amid all this there was a want of what is almost always a characteristic feature in the extremity of danger—namely, the formation of a resolution to secure safety, and for the simple reason that such a thing was an essential absurdity. There was no land to make



No boat could live in a sea that would founder such a ship, so that no resolution was of any avail. Had the ship broken up, death to every soul on board must have been inevitable.

At eight o'clock the joyful tidings were circulated that the glass was rising, although the hurricane continued with frightful force and unabated violence the whole night and the early hours of the next day. Still the glass continued to rise, and this inspired hope. The value of the ascension was practically illustrated about four o'clock on the morning of the 12th by a slight moderation of the gale—a circumstance noted by all with emotions composed of hope and fear—hope slightly predominant. The improvement of affairs from this point was gradual, but it was steady; but there still remained a dreadfully high sea running, in the trough of which it was feared the low masts would roll out of the ship. Several times she fell off into it, but providentially escaped, and by skilful manœuvring she was guarded against a similar disaster. The pitching at these times was so great that the sea was more than once seen by the officers on the quarter-deck over the foreyard; and the logical result of such motion was unavoidably illustrated by the tearing adrift through the filling with water of the dingies, which boat hung in fancied security close up to the after davits.

The poop-deck for this short space of time was actually submerged, and the heavy, surging, turbulent seas resembled in their outlines gigantic human silhouettes, on the angry, upturned countenances of which the vessel was heaved, as if she had grounded on the face of some amphibious Titan.

The gale gradually subsided, taking about forty-eight hours so to do, and it was then that many items of damage of minor note were discovered, and various personal inconveniences revealed themselves in the shape of saturated bedding and wearing apparel; but the joy at our deliverance was too universal to allow such trifles to fret for one moment.

At half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 12th there drifted rapidly past us, about two hundred yards to leeward, the helpless, tumbling wreck of a vessel, supposably a ship, having visible but the stump of one mast. The hull could not be distinguished, because the sea was running too high, and the only light was that derived from the moon. Of course no life could be observed on board, nor could assistance have been rendered had it been otherwise. That wreck was doubtless but one of the victims sacrificed to appease the manes of the angry Cyclone, and the names of those unfortunates who perished in her will but serve to swell the already extended and mournful catalogue of those whose sad, simple, and touching obituary must be, "Lost at sea."

THE United States steamer *Ossipee* (flag-ship of Commodore Wm. Rogers Taylor, commanding North Squadron of the Pacific Fleet), Commander John H. Russell, arrived at San Francisco on Monday, Oct. 23, twenty-six days from Mazatlan and Mexican ports. The *Ossipee* left San Francisco on the 20th of August last for a cruise down the coast of Mexico, and also for the purpose of visiting Magdalena Bay and ascertaining the condition of the colony of the American consul, Drake de Kay. From the paymaster's account of the cruise we take the following: After touching at Magdalena Bay and remaining there, looking for Mr. De Kay, from the 31st of August until the 11th of September, and at last discovering his retreat, we left on the 11th for La Paz, with Mr. De Kay on board. Arrived at La Paz September 16 and left on the 24th. Stopped at Pichilingue to take in coal. As we were about shovelling on board the last bucket, a letter from the American consul, signed by all the prominent men of La Paz, was received by the commodore, stating that the lives and property of American citizens were in danger from the uprising of the Mexican troops, some seventy of whose terms had expired, and who were to be sent in the next steamer to Mazatlan. Foremost among the petitioners was the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., who had considerable money to take care of. The commodore, with his usual promptness, although it was then nearly 4 o'clock, ordered Commander Russell to get up steam. A boat was immediately despatched for a pilot, who met the ship off the entrance of the channel; and, although it was then dusk, and no vessels of any draft, not even the mail steamer, which draws but sixteen feet, would attempt to go in at night, this ship, drawing seventeen and a half feet, went up and anchored off the town at 7 o'clock, considerably to the surprise and gratification of many of the citizens, who were expecting to be decapitated. Before morning, Wells, Fargo & Co., with some others, acknowledged, I believe, that the Navy was of some service, for I saw them come on board and go in the cabin. On the morning of the next day, the 24th of September, the *Continental* arrived, and as she took the money with the disabled troops, the necessity for our remaining no longer existing, we left with her at 4 o'clock for Mazatlan, where we arrived on the evening of the 28th. The *Continental* arrived some fourteen hours before us. A very heavy swell setting in informed us that we might expect bad weather.

The *Continental* left at 8, blew her whistle, fired a gun, and bore our letters toward our friends—good-bye, a pleasant voyage. But who can tell what to-morrow may bring forth? During the night the mournful roar of the surf as it dashed against the rocks, sending high its foam, which sparkled in the moonlight, and the shrieking birds, with an increased swell, told us too plainly that we were not in a safe position. Early in the morning a boat was despatched on shore, but the indications of bad weather increased so rapidly that at 10 o'clock the captain recalled the boat and officers, and we stood to sea in order to obtain an offing previous to the coming "cardonazo," as it is called by the Mexicans, which means a "lash of the cord," I suppose, from its severity and sharpness. At midnight we hove to, about seventy miles, I understand, from Mazatlan, under steam and some little fore and aft sail, where, for thirty-six hours, we fought against one of the heaviest hurricanes that the oldest sailors on board ship ever saw. Closely did the captain watch her, and with hatches battened

down, steam up, three drags, main trysail and reefed spanker, we got through. Sea after sea would rush at us, curling and breaking, as if it would swallow us; it would then dash against the side of the ship, flooding and washing everything on the decks. Our cabin must have been a beautiful sight as the water poured down. It was, indeed, a fearful night, and almost impossible to resist the force of wind. The sea birds would hover close to the lee side of the ship to get out of the wind, unable to rise. One accidentally got to windward and was blown against the side of the ship and instantly killed. The barometer fell to 28.97. At about 10 o'clock on the 28th, with a terrible squall, it commenced to moderate; and on the 29th we took in our drags and steamed on our course. The ship was much racked, with the loss of a boat, rigging, etc., but we were all thankful we got through so well. To the captain and officers great credit is due for the way the ship was managed, and that the gale, or hurricane, did not take us unprepared, but found us with hatches battened down and everything secure. On the 30th, with fair weather again, while off Cape San Lucas, we picked up a boat with Captain Dall, of the *Continental*, who informed us that that vessel had foundered off Cape San Lucas on the 19th, and requested that we would go in search of the raft. He said he had put the ladies in the best boats, which must have landed, as they were in charge of two merchant captains, who were passengers, and that he left the ship after they did. The commander immediately ordered all steam. I never saw more anxiety displayed by any one than by him on this occasion of the prospect of saving life; in fact, even we sailors did not care to go to supper. With Captain Dall on board, and steering as he desired, we soon sighted one man on a raft. Think of it, one man on a raft, almost a plank, with the sharks—as he afterward informed us—beating against the bottom of the raft to upset it! Afterward we sighted and picked up two men on a raft. After remaining in the vicinity of the lost steamer one night, and firing guns, etc., I believe to the satisfaction of all that nothing more could be done, we steamed for San Lucas, where we left Captain Dall, and took on board sixteen of the late *Continental* crew. Captain Dall said that one of the boats had arrived, and on our way up that night we kept a lookout for the other. On the 2d of October we arrived at Colonel De Kay's landing, Magdalena Bay; here we remained, waiting for him to start his colony, and tell of the wonders he had seen, and what he had done, until the 10th of October, and arrived here on the evening of Oct. 23. An incident occurred on the trip of the *Ossipee*, which deserves more than a passing notice. On the morning of the 12th of October, while the vessel was steaming along at the rate of five knots, with strong winds blowing, and while making sail, the maintopmast halyards parted, and the yard fell, precipitating the "captain of the top" into the sea. In falling he struck the rigging twice. Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer, navigating officer, was standing on the poop deck at the time, taking his morning observation, and saw the "captain" fall. Believing that the man had been stunned by the fall and seriously injured, Mr. Dyer jumped overboard and swam to him. He managed to tie a rope thrown to him around the drowning man's body and had him hoisted on board. This noble and daring act on the part of the officer, risking his own life to save another, was hailed with gratification by all on board, and he was greeted on his return with hearty thanks. We learn that Commodore Taylor proposes to make a report of this heroic conduct to the Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

OCTOBER 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Edwin T. Woodward, to temporary ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ensign Joseph B. Hobson, to the Pacific Fleet on the 15th of November.

OCTOBER 28.—Ensigns Fletcher S. Bassett and Uriah B. Harris, to the Pacific Fleet on the 15th of November.

Ensigns Edward A. Field, Newton E. Mason, and John B. Briggs, to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.

Ensign Henry O. Handy, to the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Foot, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Second Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood, to examination for promotion.

Sailmaker Isaiah E. Crowell, to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

OCTOBER 31.—Lieutenant George A. Norris, and Master Frederick Collins, to the *Saginaw* by the 18th of November.

Ensigns Leavitt C. Logan and Wm. S. Cowles, to examination for promotion.

Gunner John Gaskins, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

## DETACHED.

OCTOBER 26.—Commander James S. Thornton, from the command of the *Kearsarge*, and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant-Commander John Weidman, from the *Kearsarge*, and waiting orders.

OCTOBER 28.—Master Daniel Delahanty, from the *St. Mary's*, and waiting orders.

Master E. W. Bridges, from the *Frolic*, and granted three months' leave.

Ensign A. B. Wykoß, from the *Nantasket*, and granted sick leave.

Surgeon Charles H. Burbank, from the *Kearsarge*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon P. F. Beilby, from the *Lancaster*, and granted sick leave.

Paymaster H. M. Meade, from the *Kearsarge*, and ordered to settle accounts.

OCTOBER 31.—Lieutenant Charles S. Sperry, and Master Willie Swift, from the *Kearsarge*, and waiting orders.

Ensigns Wm. S. Cowles and L. C. Logan, from the *Saginaw*, and waiting orders.

Master C. C. Cornwell, from torpedo duty, and ordered to report to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance for duty.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

OCTOBER 26.—The orders of Lieutenant Henry C. Wisner, to torpedo duty, and granted three months' leave.

OCTOBER 28.—The orders of Boatswain F. J. Miller, from the *Marion*, and granted sick leave.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October 29, 1870:

John Madigan, commander, October 22, Chelsea, Mass.

George Charlton, landsman, October 11, sick quarters at Mare Island, Cal.

J. B. Hall, paymaster's writer, October 2, iron-clad, New Orleans.

[For the Army and Navy Journal.]  
BUTTONS ON THE BRAIN.

BY BONNYBEL.

Dedicated to the Cadets of the Military Academy.

'Twas night in the Highlands:  
No sound could be heard  
But the sweet, drowsy twitter  
Of some dreaming bird;  
God had placed in the heavens  
His glorious lamp,  
And her rays in their beauty  
Shone soft o'er the camp,

Where deep silence brooded,  
Except for the sound  
Of the sentinel's tread  
On his wearisome round,  
And his hourly call  
Which on our ears fell—  
"No. 1, two o'clock;  
All's well! All is well!"

The echoes awakened  
Far over the hill  
Took up the sweet words,  
And repeated them still;  
For what could disturbance  
So peacefully quell  
As that call in the midnight,  
"All's well! All is well!"

But hark! in the distance  
What sounds do we hear?  
Strange jingling, and discord  
That grates on the ear;  
While fast o'er the plain,  
With a rush and a whirl  
That left us quite breathless,  
There came a young girl.

Bell-buttons were strung  
All over her dress,  
Bell-buttons adorned  
Each fair, golden tress;  
A string of them hung  
From her round arms so white,  
And encircled her neck  
With their glitter so bright.

She stood there before us  
Like some elfin fay;  
And we waited in silence  
For what she would say,  
While she jingled her buttons  
In evident pain,  
And they jingled in time  
To her mournful refrain.

"Know, all you cadets  
Who heartlessly sleep,  
While I my lone vigils  
Unceasingly keep,  
I'm the sprite of your buttons  
That glitter so gay;  
Big buttons have stolen  
My reason away.

"And when one is taken  
With buttons on brain,  
No earthly physician  
Can restore them again.  
Now listen a while  
As one after one  
My buttons all tell you  
The mischief they've done."

She paused; and we listened  
To each tale so sad,  
That had ended in driving  
This fair maiden mad.  
Some on flirtation  
Were given away,  
While strolling along  
In the twilight gray;

And some in the spoony room  
Were tenderly given,  
With glances and sighings  
That made earth a heaven;  
While the lights burn blue,  
And our hearts all thrill,  
At low-murmured words,  
Though meaningless still;

Hand clasplings, low-whispered  
Vows still to be true  
When the cadet shall have doffed  
The gray for the blue;  
And the moon looking in  
Makes a holier day,  
And illumines the room  
With her silvery ray.

A sound of a cannon!  
"Why, is this a dream?"  
I looked wildly around me—  
No maid to be seen.  
While musing repentant,  
I vowed ne'er again  
To be the sad cause  
Of buttons on brain.

A voice broke the silence:  
"Just wait till I see  
Where Cadet Blank is,  
Or where he should be."  
And round the tent corner  
Of Company A,  
"Shoo-fly" bolted in  
With the dawn of the day.

NOTE.—"Shoo-fly" is a name given one of the officers; a universal favorite in spite of his cognomen.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 9,201, New York.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

## A FISH STORY.

A WHALE of great porosity  
And small specific gravity,  
Dived down with great velocity  
Beneath the sea's concavity.

But soon the weight of water  
Squeezed in his fat immensity,  
Which varied—as it ought to—  
Inversely as his density.

It would have moved to pity  
An Ogre or a Hessian  
To see poor spermaceti  
Thus suffering compression.

The whale he lay a-roaring  
In agonies gigantic;  
The lamp oil out came pouring,  
And greased the wide Atlantic.

(Would we'd been in the Navy,  
And cruising there. Imagine us  
All in a sea of gravity,  
With billows oleaginous!)

At length old million-pounder,  
Low on a bed of coral,  
Gave his last dying flounder;  
Whereunto I pen this moral:

## MORAL.

Oh! let this tale dramatic,  
Anent this whale Norwegian  
And pressure hydrostatic,  
Warn you, my young collegian.

The down-compelling forces  
Increase as you get deeper;  
The lower down your course is,  
The upper path's the steeper.

## NAVAL BOAT RACE AT SINGAPORE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I send you the following extract from a private letter for the benefit of those of your readers who are interested in boating matters:

I want to tell you of a boat-race which took place at Singapore, East Indies, between the barges of the U. S. flag-ships *Colorado* and *Delaware*. I must premise that we have been in port but a few days, after a passage of 126 days, 116 of which were actually at sea, and our men had had no practice whatever with oars. Under these circumstances, it was considered somewhat cheeky to receive a challenge from the champion boat of the Asiatic waters.

At about 10 o'clock A. M. on the morning after the arrival of the *Delaware*, her barge, with racing crew and racing oars, pulled under our bows and tossed oars. We were not disposed to accept the challenge, as it could not be considered a fair show for us against a picked and three years' drilled crew, but the men were very anxious to try them, and the challenge was accepted.

The *Delaware* said they did not care to make the stakes more than \$800 on \$1,000—very liberal on their part, considering their superior advantages—but it was finally concluded to make the stake \$10 a thwart. The race was to be run at 5 o'clock P. M. the next day. Our men picked their crew, mostly petty officers, who had not pulled an oar since they had been on board. At 5 o'clock the next morning they took a five-mile pull, and this was all the practice they had. A two-mile race was agreed upon, the *Delaware's* officers marking out the course, which was the longest two miles I ever saw. My opinion is that it was fully three miles—some say four miles.

The *Delaware's* barge pulled fourteen regular racing oars, with blades one inch wider than the *Colorado's* and looms led to counterbalance. The *Colorado's* barge pulled twelve Navy oars. Ten seconds of time was allowed on each extra oar. The *Colorado's* crew deemed it expedient to save a little of the time allowance.

As the two boats came to the start the crews presented a fine appearance; both crews were dressed alike—white trousers, white knit shirts, and white handkerchiefs bound round the head.

When the *Colorado's* crew saw the *Delaware's* men with their broad bladed oars, and the easy, springy stroke they pulled, they thought they had tried the wrong crew, but they were good grit and determined to make the *Delaware's* win hard if they won at all.

Captain Cooper gave the start, and off they went together, but at the second stroke the *Colorado's* boat shot half her length ahead and continued steadily gaining until reaching the turning boat, when she was from three to four lengths ahead, but, making a bad turn, lost her advantage, and when straightened upon the home stretch they were nearly even.

Things now looked a little blue for the *Colorado's*, and both boats being end on, I could not make out for a time which one had the lead, but as they passed the *Colorado* the cheer which arose from her told the story plain enough; the *Colorado's* boat crossed the winning line exactly one minute ahead of the *Delaware*, not counting the twenty seconds allowance, and our men comparatively fresh. Time of the race, 37 minutes 50 seconds.

The result was a surprise to both parties, and it is thought by the *Delaware's* that not even the double-banked racing shell of the English fleet can beat our boat, which was built in the New York Navy-yard.

We tried to get up a race between the gigs of the *Colorado* and *Delaware*, but the crew of the *Delaware's* gig did not seem to like the looks of our boat. I think there was not much difference between the barges; the *Colorado's* is, perhaps, two feet longer than the *Delaware's*; they are about the same beam.

Lieutenant-Commander Evans, who has steered the *Delaware's* boat in all her races, steered on this occasion. The *Colorado's* boat was steered by Ensign Drake, who was one of the champions at Annapolis.

After the race was over, the *Delaware's* barge pulled alongside of the *Colorado*, and the boat's crew, headed by Lieutenant-Commander Evans, came on board (the *Colorado's* crew cheered them), each man bringing his racing oar and laying them on the quarter-deck, they gracefully presented them to Admiral Rogers for use in the "champion dock-yard built boat." Of course, Admiral Rogers is tickled to death and anxious to pit our barge against the smartest boat of the Asiatic station. I hope she will never race against any but a dock-yard built boat.

The officers of the *Delaware* have kindly cautioned us against the shell boats of the different squadrons.

The U. S. steamer *Colorado* is now at Shanghai, and also the *Alaska* and *Benicia*. The *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy* are at Tien-Tsin. DELAWARE.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1870.

## FROM THE FRONTIER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On my return from a long and tedious scout after hostile Indians in this wild and barbarous country, I find in your issue of the 3d inst. some one or two articles from the pens of a retired officer and an artillery officer, the latter striking at "mock cavalry" (he should explain this new arm). It must, sir, be borne in mind that artillery is an extraordinary expense to the nation, "is worthless in time of peace outside of harbor duty, etc.," and should be dispensed with. This last writer, who dates from Fort Riley, Kansas, can find all the service in the world he requires, without having time to growl. Say to him that the cavalry growsl not, and with no quarters but the field, our sabre or carbine for a pillow, find the public's money purchase a sweet crust of bread from the national oven. Our men are warriors; our horses are not boxed and fine, but, sir, they are rough and ready and always prepared and ready. Your Fort Riley, Kansas, correspondent, "Aiguelette," must certainly be aware that Government using either officers or men can justly and cheerfully assign them agreeable to issues from our War Office, independent of a stranger's propositions, even should he be in the Army, artillery luxuries surrounding him. We frontier braves can laugh at such.

CAMP BOWIE, APACHE PASS, ARIZONA, Sept. 30, 1870

## THE FORT SUMTER EXPEDITION.

GENERAL MEIGS IN REPLY TO EX-SECRETARY WELLES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The general attention given by the American press to Mr. Welles's article in the *Galaxy* for November, the course of remark thereon, and the error he commits in ascribing to me the use, in a letter published in September, 1865, in reply to an attack on Mr. Seward, of the language of the attack instead of that of the defense, seem to compel me reluctantly again to speak on this subject. I speak with reluctance because I have had cause throughout long intercourse with both these members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, to believe in the truth and fervor of their patriotism, and I regret to find one of them now laboring through the pages of a long magazine article to bring charges against a colleague, who sat in council with him and Mr. Lincoln, until the assassin's pistol and knife separated them for a time, and who, when partly recovered from his wounds, again shared with him in the councils of the administration until both retired.

My part in these events is simple. In 1865, on the publication of an attack on Mr. Seward, much like that of the *Galaxy*, less elaborate and careful, but based upon a narrative of the Sumter expedition, I published in the Washington city papers a letter, from which Mr. Welles now makes an erroneous quotation. He thus wrongly makes me appear to be a party to this attack. I quote his words:

There was certainly no necessity for taking from Captain Mercer his vessel and sending her to Pensacola, where most of the naval force of the home squadron was collected. She was absolutely indispensable to the Sumter expedition. Yet General Meigs says in his published letter: "An order was extracted (from the President), on the recommendation of Secretary Seward, detaching the *Powhatan* from the Sumter expedition, and sending her to Fort Pickens."

In these lines is the basis of his charge against Mr. Seward, and through twenty pages of argument, inference and supposition or suspicion, he labors to shake the confidence of the people of the United States in the truth, patriotism, and loyalty of the late Secretary of State, now absent in Asia.

He dwells much upon the word "extracted," repeating it many times throughout the article, always in quotation marks, and always attributing it to General Meigs.

I still have a slip from the Washington paper in which my letter of 1865 was first published, and this is what General Meigs did say in that published letter:

The *Tribune* editorial of the 12th instant does injustice to the Secretary of State in the matter of the Sumter and Pickens expeditions. A comparison of dates will prove this. The *Tribune* asserts that, while Captain Fox was in New York arranging the details of his expedition to Fort Sumter, an order was extracted from the President, on the recommendation of Secretary Seward, detaching the *Powhatan* from the Sumter expedition, and sending her to Fort Pickens, that when President Lincoln signed this order at the instance of Mr. Seward, he (the President) did not know that it would apply to the *Powhatan*, or in any way interfere with the expedition under Captain Fox for the relief of Fort Sumter.

That whole letter, after the above preliminary statement of the charge made, was devoted, by a recital of facts and a comparison of dates, to show that the charge was unjust. I do not, of course, believe that this misquotation was intentional; but it was careless in so elaborate an article. He renews the charge and misquoting me in his argument.

I find nothing in the charges now renewed and enlarged

in the *Galaxy* not sufficiently answered in 1865; but as that letter was published in the daily press only, and is now accessible to few, and as the distinguished position of the author, who now repeats them, gives them a right, though already answered, to be noticed, I again state the facts of the case as known to me personally at the time, and using only the documents published in the *Galaxy* I shall be able to show that the author is in error.

In the matter of the *Powhatan*, which is the overt act of interference with the Navy most complained of, it is to be noticed that Mr. Welles nowhere alleges that her presence with the Sumter expedition would have altered the course of events at Charleston. The expedition sailed without her; its leading vessel arrived off Charleston an hour and a half after the bombardment had commenced, and the history of the powerful iron-clad fleet which lay for years off Charleston, unable to force a passage, has since shown that the presence of the *Powhatan* would not have enabled the gallant and devoted leader of the attempt at relief to land troops, provisions or ammunition in Sumter, then under a fire which two days later compelled the garrison, scorched by the burning barracks, to surrender.

He thinks she could have been of no use at Pickens, as a large squadron was then off the harbor of Pensacola.

This squadron, as he shows himself, was, when those expeditions were organizing, tied up by a convention with the rebels, which prevented its commander from landing the company of artillery on board the *Brooklyn*, though General Scott had sent to its captain (Vogdes) his orders to enter the fort.

Knowing this condition of the squadron, I recommended to the President the dispatch of a steamer under a daring commander, not trammelled by conventions or any orders but those of the commander-in-chief himself, to run the batteries of McRea and Barrancas, and prevent any expedition from the main land taking the fort by assault before relief could reach it.

That an expedition was preparing for Fort Sumter I did not know; so my recommendation to the President, supported by Lieutenant-General Scott and by Secretary Seward, did not originate in any agreement of the latter with rebel commissioners to evacuate Fort Sumter, but in a desire to break the toils in which, by such a convention, a former administration had involved the squadron at Pensacola and Fort Pickens.

It was understood that the expedition to relieve Pickens was to be conducted with the utmost secrecy, and as Colonel E. D. Keyes, military secretary to General Scott, and myself were deputed to draw up the project, and, that having been approved, to prepare the necessary orders, it was distinctly understood by us that we were to make it known to nobody.

The orders to Lieutenant Porter, dated 1st April, giving him command of the *Powhatan*, then just returned from a foreign station, attached that vessel to the Pickens expedition. This order, designating the commander, and the destination of a single second class war steamer certainly appeared to me to be within the prerogative of the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, and I readily saw that its chances of success were increased by excluding from all knowledge of it the chiefs and the officers and clerks of two departments, in either of which a leaky or disloyal person could have betrayed it. I have no reason to believe that there was any distrust of any Cabinet minister involved in this secrecy, or any desire to interfere with one; but it does not require argument to prove that the safety of a secret is in inverse ratio to the number of persons holding it.

Now the *Powhatan*, by Mr. Welles's own showing, was, on the 1st of April, assigned to the Pickens expedition. The memorandum of the President in relation to the Sumter expedition, first published, I believe, in the *Galaxy*, is dated 29th March. On that day the President assigned to an expedition to relieve Sumter the *Pocahontas*, the *Patuxent*, and the *Harriet Lane*.

Had one of these vessels been, on the 1st April, ordered to Pickens, Mr. Welles might have said that she had been detached from the Sumter expedition, but as the *Powhatan* was, on 1st April, ordered to Pickens, and he on the 5th of April, doubtless in ignorance of the fact that he was contravening the secret orders of the commander-in-chief, issued his own orders to send her to Sumter, it appears that, in this game of cross purposes, it is Mr. Welles who attempted to detach her from the Pickens expedition, to which she belonged, and to send her to the Sumter expedition, to which the President had assigned three other vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy, according to his own statement, at midnight on the 6th April, after the *Powhatan* had sailed, called on the President, who appears to have been surprised, and confused between the names of the *Pocahontas*, ordered to Sumter, and the *Powhatan*, which he had ordered to Pickens; and then and there the Secretary of the Navy "extracted" from the President a verbal order detaching the *Powhatan* from the Pickens expedition, but too late. Mr. Seward sent the telegram as ordered; but, Mr. Welles says, it could not and did not override the written orders signed by the President, under which Porter acted; and thus the Pickens expedition was not "robbed" of the *Powhatan*.

The Secretary of the Navy, who accuses the Secretary of State of having "cuddled" with the subordinates of other departments, appears then and there to have worried the President until he "extracted" from him the until then carefully-kept secret of the expedition to Pickens; and he repeats the gross accusation that the Secretary of State deceived the President, and intrigued, "contrived" to defeat the Sumter expedition.

Yet he does not assert, and cannot believe, that the presence or absence of the *Powhatan* off Charleston on the 12th of April could have had any important effect upon the course of events.

The truth is, probably, that the real objects and hopes of the President in both expeditions were attained. The Pickens expedition sailed in secrecy, and saved to the United States the control of the entrance to the finest Southern port and naval station, saved the cost of a large blockading squadron for years. The Sumter expedition, which the President and the Cabinet had been advised



by the highest military and naval authorities, as shown by Mr. Welles, to be impracticable, demonstrated and published to the world the resolve of the President to do all in his power to retain Fort Sumter. The correctness of the opinion of the advisers of the President was shown by the result.

Of the order and postscript thereto, relating to the assignment of Captain Stringham to the command of the Pensacola squadron, and of Captain Barron to relieve him in the Navy Department, I have no distinct recollection. I think that the question of releasing the Pensacola squadron from its unfortunate entanglements by sending to it a new commander, was discussed, and that Captain Stringham's name was mentioned, but I do not recollect the orders printed in the *Galaxy*. Of details within the Navy Department such as are referred to in postscript in regard to Captain Barron I had no knowledge, and upon them I could not have given advice. With Captain Barron, however, the Secretary of the Navy was then, as he states, in pleasant personal relations, and he gives him credit for capacity. His subsequent history shows that he was not fit for any trust by the United States, but this was not then known, and it is not necessary to believe with Mr. Welles that he was to be foisted upon him with any treasonable object by whoever did advise or prepare the postscript which so much disturbed him.

I think I have shown that a perfectly loyal and patriotic motive and action on the part of Mr. Seward is consistent with all the documents cited by Mr. Welles. The letter of Judge Campbell was published when written. Mr. Seward did not think it necessary to reply to accusations of having, as Secretary of State, disappointed the fond hopes of rebels, and it is only the high position of his present accuser that now compels a notice of his extraordinary article.

Mr. Seward held the confidence of Mr. Lincoln as long as the assassin spared him. He sat at the council board with the author of the *Galaxy* article for nearly four years after Mr. Lincoln's murder, and now absent at the antipodes, he can rely upon his countrymen to cherish in their hearts the reputation of his great services. The young men of forty-five to whom the President resorted for aid in those trying times, have no reason to doubt that they gave satisfaction to their commander-in-chief, or to believe that when ordered to communicate his orders to no person whatsoever, they were not right in keeping them sacred, even from members of his Cabinet.

M. C. MEIGS.

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1870.

#### NAUTICAL ETYMOLOGY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: There seems to be so much confusion among non-professionals in the use of technical terms when speaking or writing of naval matters, that I was lately induced to consult my nautical dictionary as to the proper application of certain words; and as the same source of information may not be within the reach of many of your lay readers, I take the liberty of giving them the benefit of my researches.

I am aware that there are those who affect ignorance of nautical phraseology, and rather cultivate blunders, just as a learned and witty member of the Irish Parliament in years gone by cultivated "bulls"; but these are exceptional, and let it be hoped, rare cases. It may be yet within the memory of some now living how a late honorable Secretary of the Navy wondered what possible connection there could be between old rope and oakum; and not many years ago a high official in the Navy Department informed a certain gallant commodore, then recently ordered afloat, that "his boat was nearly ready for sea," the boat referred to being one of the largest frigates in the American Navy. Another gentleman connected with the late administration of naval affairs always insisted upon speaking of an officer as being on a ship. It is useless now, however, to comment on such sins against nautical propriety, whether affected or not, as we have already fallen upon better times.

Few terms seem to be more abused and misused than "fleet" and "squadron," and yet they are no more convertible than the words "brigade" and "regiment." How would it sound to say of the crack regiment of the city of New York, "The Seventh brigade, Colonel X—," or when speaking of a brigade to say, "Brigadier-General Y—, commanding the Second regiment, First division of New York National Guards"? Such a confounding of terms would sound oddly enough to say the least, and yet it is precisely the nature of mistakes constantly being made in regard to our naval forces.

The word "fleet," when applied in a general sense to public or private vessels, conveys an idea of a large congregation of vessels. Thus, one might say, "A fleet of about 200 sail passed through Nantucket sound on such a day," or one may speak of the "homeward-bound fleet of Indiamen," comprising may be from 150 to 300 sail. In a naval sense, both in England and in France, the word fleet is applied to the entire navy. "The ships of Her Majesty's fleet shall be classed," etc., etc., meaning the ships of Her Majesty's navy. In the French marine, "On a adopté les mots la flotte pour désigner la totalité des bâtiments qui constituent l'effectif des forces navales disponibles, soit de paix, soit de guerre, du pays." But in a stricter, more limited, and purely technical sense, a fleet consists of a number of vessels of war (not less than eighteen in our Navy, according to our new system of tactics, as will be presently shown, but nine according to the old system) brought together under one commander-in-chief.

Our new signal book, based on the modern system of naval tactics, requires that, for the proper organization of a fleet, it shall be divided:

- 1st. Into two grand divisions, or right and left wings.
- 2d. Into three divisions consisting of:
  - Van, or first division;
  - Centre, or third;
  - Rear, or second.
- 3d. Each division shall be divided into squadrons.

Should the fleet be sufficiently large, each of the

secondary divisions shall be divided into three squadrons. Now, assuming the smallest number of squadrons, viz., two, to a secondary division, we have six squadrons; and as a squadron cannot consist of less than three vessels, it is obvious that eighteen is the smallest number of vessels of war that can compose a naval fleet. By the old system of tactics three squadrons composed a fleet, and, there being three vessels to a squadron, it took nine vessels to make a fleet; and it is believed that the latter prevails now in the English navy.

But it is another common error to suppose that numbers alone constitute a naval fleet. The vessels composing it should be formidable, and in some degree homogeneous. Two or three frigates, three or four monitors, half a dozen gunboats, and as many tugs, no more constitute a fleet proper than a section of artillery, a company of cavalry, and two or three of infantry constitute a regiment. In short, a naval fleet implies a collection of ships of such power and in such numbers as to be able to cope, with reasonable hopes of success, with the naval fleets of other nations of the day, ship for ship.

Let us examine the composition of our various "fleets," as we love to style our little squadrons, and compare them with the fighting ships, not of the great maritime nations, but of those minor naval powers, such as Turkey, Italy, the North German States, Spain, and some others, all of whom have powerful iron-clad sea-going frigates and rams. According to the last annual Navy Register, the South Atlantic "fleet" consisted of the *Lancaster*, an old-fashioned screw sloop-of-war; the *Quinebaug*, fourth rate, also old-fashioned; the *Portsmouth*, of still older fashion, and a sailing vessel to boot; and finally, the *Wasp*, a captured blockade-runner. The Mediterranean "fleet" consists of five vessels, all wooden, and one of the number a supply ship—a very fine vessel, may be, but one not originally intended to be placed in the line of battle. The North Atlantic "fleet" is probably the strongest, numbering nine vessels, among which are four monitors; but the latter are mostly on our own coast, and are not intended for foreign service. Considering numbers alone, we have not, on any one foreign station, ships enough to complete the fleet organization. Our naval forces abroad are then simply squadrons; the word "division" not being commonly used, except when actually forming part of a fleet. Moreover, the word "squadron" is less pretentious than "fleet," and comports better with our unpretending Navy.

"Squadron" is a collective term signifying a number of vessels acting together; but as every squadron is supposed to be able to perform any of the evolutions laid down in naval tactics, and as most of the evolutions provide for a van, centre, and rear, it is necessary to have at least one ship to represent each of those positions; hence it is generally agreed that though the term "squadron" is very indefinite as regards numbers, it cannot be applied to less than three vessels.

The word "virtue," we are told by missionaries, was not to be found in the original vocabulary of the Sandwich Islanders. They had no use for any such expression, and it was for a long time impossible to make them comprehend the idea that the word was meant to convey. When finally the poor word was forced upon them by a superior morality, it was curious to note the way the delicate stranger was treated—the vile uses it was put to, the novel applications made of it; and it was not till several generations of Christianized children had grown up to fill the places of their benighted progenitors that a necessity was felt for and a true application made of the new word.

The words "evolution" and "manœuvre," though in some senses synonymous, are yet frequently misused. The word "evolution," in its original sense, refers to curved lines. "When speaking of a ship, the word evolution," says one authority, "used in a general sense, signifies the rotation of that ship about its vertical axis." More particularly it means a movement which requires a change in the direction of the ship's head, such as the evolution of tacking, etc. If the operation performed by the ship involves no change in her course or direction of her head, then the word "manœuvre" is generally employed. To furl or to reef sails constitutes a manœuvre simply; and those operations never take the name of evolutions. When applied to a number of ships, the word "evolutions" or "naval evolutions" is understood to mean the movements of a fleet or squadron; such as ranging itself in a certain prescribed order, the re-establishing of that order when disarranged, passing from one order of sailing or steaming to another, changing from order of sailing or steaming to order of battle, etc.

"Manœuvre," from *main*, hand, and *œuvre*, work; hence hand-work, or handling. The various operations on board ship requiring the handling of sails, spars, etc., may be properly termed "manœuvres."

In a general sense, both in the Army and Navy, the word "manœuvring" may be applied to the handling of troops in the field, or ships at sea. In manœuvring for the weather-gage, for instance, a squadron may perform various evolutions. Nor does the word "manœuvre" seem to be limited to movements or operations only, but comprehends also the conception or the idea involved. It is in this sense that we may say of a manœuvre, that it was bold or ill-judged, although the execution may have been more or less skilful.

But, in the whole range of the nautical vocabulary, no expression has been so much sinned against as "on board," and no word so misused as the little preposition "on." The heathenism of substituting "on" for "on board" is supposed by eminent philologists to be directly traceable to the western river boats, where they rejoice in quite a unique if not elegant vocabulary, and one peculiarly their own. Nothing betrays the landsman, the freshwater sailor, or the very youthful mariner so readily and so unmistakably as the use of the longshoreman's expression, "on a ship." There are those who, confirmed in the habit of this form of speech, have sought by the rules of grammar to justify its use; but grammarians in their rules confessedly follow the practices of the best writers, and the pages of naval authors may be searched in vain for such a reckless abuse of terms.

Without going to the shelves of our library, let us turn

to the current literature of the day, and just at our hand we find a very fair illustration of the point.

On page 11 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for August 20, in an article headed "Anecdotes of Admiral Farragut," and taken from the New York Times, the writer speaks of the late Admiral as being "on the Essex," while in the just and very graceful tribute to the memory of the gallant officer, in the editorial columns, page 12 of the same paper, he is spoken of as being "on board the Washington," "aboard the Vandalia," etc.

The authority previously referred to says: "Board, aboard, on board (à bord, French), is used in speaking of persons and things within a ship, or other vessel; hence to go 'aboard,' signifies to go into a ship; to leave 'overboard,' is to throw anything out of a ship, etc." Consequently, when a person is within a ship he is said, among seafaring people, to be "on board" that ship. One can understand how a person may be on a raft or on a flat-boat, but only a Brobdignagian could be on a ship; as well might he speak of a lump of sugar as on a cup!

In a late number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the following announcements are made by various correspondents:

"The admiral's 'pennant' will be transferred from the Franklin to the Guerrière."

"The U. S. frigate Severn, flying the 'broad flag' of Rear-Admiral Poor."

"The flag-ship Congress, bearing the 'pennant' of Commodore Green."

In each of the above cases the writer has artfully avoided the proper term in speaking of the distinctive marks of our flag-ships.

The vessel of the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron displays a flag at the main, fore, or mizzen, according as the officer may be an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral. If the commander-in-chief be a commodore, then a "broad pennant" is displayed at the main. "Flag" is a general term applied to signals, ensigns, pennants, etc., but it becomes a particular name when applied to the distinctive mark of an admiral's ship; hence the ship itself has been named the "flag-ship," and officers of sufficient rank to command squadrons, and who are authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to hoist their flag, are termed "flag officers."

The distinctive mark of a commodore is a swallow-tailed flag, called a broad pennant to distinguish it from the long pennant denoting the command of a single ship, such as all commanding officers below the rank of commodore hoist. When commanding a squadron, a commodore's ship, by a natural conversion of terms, is styled the "flag-ship," although the ship displays no flag and the commodore is not a flag officer.

The pennant, from being long and narrow, familiarly called a coach-whip, indicates, as before stated, the command of a single ship by an officer below the rank of commodore.

The word pennant is often erroneously spelt pendant, which latter, according to Webster, is from the Latin word *pendeo*, to hang. A masthead pendant is a short, stout piece of rope depending from the masthead; but a pennant at the masthead is supposed to fly out to the breeze. Pennant is probably from the Latin word *pen-natus*, winged. In speaking of flags, the word jack means the flag hoisted on the jack staff at the bowsprit cap. But what is the union-jack? In the sixth year of the reign of Queen Anne the union between England and Scotland was effected, and the two kingdoms were united under the title of Great Britain. This union was symbolized by the blending of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the national colors, and the jack which contained those crosses thereafter took the name of the union jack. Nearly a century afterwards, or in 1801, Ireland was united and the cross of St. Patrick combined with the other two, giving additional force to the prefix union.

Our union, the one we have sought to symbolize in our national colors, is the Union of the "glorious old thirteen," which is represented in the "fly" of our ensign by the thirteen stripes. To be sure, in the "field" of the ensign, which constitutes our jack, there is a star for every State, but there was no particular idea of symbolizing unity by the design. Hence, while it is proper for the English to call their jack the union jack, to call ours so is a misnomer.

PHILOLOGOS.

#### H. B. M. S. CAPTAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The survivors of this ill-fated ship report that her loss was due to the wind getting under her hurricane or upper deck, and so pressing her over. In looking at her portrait in the London Illustrated Times, it seems to me that if iron shutters had been provided, to work on hinges, trice up, and so shut in the between-decks in bad weather, the ship would have been more comfortable, and perhaps the disaster which befell her entirely prevented. These shutters lowered against the sides would also have been an additional protection and plating in times of action.

Our own monitors would be more comfortable at sea in ordinary weather if they were provided with iron-shutter bulwarks, which could be let down on occasion, and furnish additional iron-plating to the sides.

X. Y. Z.

#### MILITARY HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In Cullum's Biographical Register of the officers and graduates of the Military Academy, Morris, Field, Barbour, Henry, Eaton, Johnson, Shepherd, Irwin, Jordan, Brooks, Bowman, Richardson, Buell, and many others of the Third regiment of Infantry have embodied into their military history the fact that they were engaged in the battle of Palo Alto, while an equal or greater number of officers of the same regiment have recorded the additional fact of their having been engaged at the siege of Vera Cruz. Neither of these appear credited to that regiment in the Army Register. As the writer was present with that regiment on both of the occasions referred to, he would ask whether any of your correspondents can explain the discrepancy.

OLD THIRD.



**IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**

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**REFERENCES:**

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.  
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.  
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.  
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
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**INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD DUFFY.** Left Ireland in July, 1869; is supposed to be in the Army. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his friend, MICHAEL F. COSTELLO, Company A, Fourteenth Infantry, Fort Sanders, W. T.

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HEADQUARTERS FORT SHAW, M. T., Oct. 19, 1870.  
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Enclosed herewith please find copy of General Orders No. 50, current series, from these headquarters, directing the obsequies to the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Justus Steinberger, U. S. Army. Major Steinberger was thrown from his horse near Helena, M. T., on the 12th day of October, 1870, and fatally injured. He died at 2:30 on the morning of the 13th inst. His remains were brought to Fort Shaw, M. T., and buried on the 18th inst., with full military honors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. M. J. SANNO, adjutant Seventh Inf., post adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SHAW, M. T., Oct. 17, 1870.  
GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.  
The funeral of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Justus Steinberger, paymaster U. S. Army, will take place to-morrow morning, the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.  
Captain S. A. Russell, Seventh Infantry, will have command of the escort composed of the four companies of infantry at this post.

The following officers will act as pall-bearers:  
Surgeon T. L. Town, U. S. Army; Captain D. W. Benham, Seventh Infantry; Captain H. B. Freeman, Seventh Infantry; Captain T. S. Kirtland, Seventh Infantry; First Lieutenant and Adjutant J. M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry; First Lieutenant G. N. Bomford, Seventh Infantry.  
By order of Colonel JOHN GIBSON.  
J. M. J. SANNO, adjutant Seventh Infantry, post adjutant.

A Prussian officer, writing to the London Army and Navy Gazette to correct some statements of that journal, says:

You say "the senior officers are all very elderly men." I presume you mean officers commanding corps and divisions, for the age of men like Moltke is of no consequence, not being a matter for the field, as he does not lead troops, but directs plans of campaign. Von Roon is about 55 I think, Voigts-Rhetz is perhaps 50, Blumenthal the same, Von Tumpling 56, Von Kirchbach may be getting to 60, Schachmeyer (Eleventh army corps, succeeding Bose) some 48 years. The cavalry generals, except Alvensleben and Prince Albrecht, are under 50; Von Werder is about 45, Goltberg about 46. The divisional generals are a few years younger. There are some colonels over 50, but I say the majority are men of 45 or thereto. Thus say middle-aged if you like, but not "very elderly" for our generals. You wrong the French cavalry at Sedan in saying they halted and went about when within 100 yards of us. Their first charge was quite well given and home, and cleared away all our skirmishers and companies coming out of the village at Floing, but they suffered for it, as, when broken by charging, they were all killed, or wounded, or *dementés*. "Preposterous cuirass" you say, too, sir. It is so little preposterous that in this war as in our wars before, cuirassiers can never get dragoons or light cavalry to meet them. Lances' heads break on cuirasses. Pistol balls glide off, and good must the swordman be who can disable an equal swordsman with a cuirass. I saw at St. Menges the men of a regiment I shall not name retired after losing of men by rifle balls, whilst cuirassiers did not mind the same infirmity, not one being hit in the head at the same distance.

THE Tehuantepec surveying expedition seems to have escaped the effects of the recent gales on the southern coast. The gunboat *Kansas*, Lieutenant-Commander Norman H. Farquhar, and the tug *Mayflower*, all under the command of Captain Shufeldt, were at Key West on Monday, October 31. The little squadron will coast along, ready to run into port when the weather is threatening.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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**THE SURRENDER OF METZ.**

OCTOBER the 29th saw German troops entering the forts about Metz, and that town ceased to be French, not for a month or two more of campaigning, but, if we are to trust the declarations of those who direct the action of Germany, for just so long a time as her so far invincible army can keep its hold on the place. The "key of France" is to be henceforward the gateway of Germany. Two great portals open in the long barrier which divides the countries, and both, Strasbourg and Metz, are now watched by men from beyond the Rhine. In three months and a half from the declaration of war, Germany has accomplished every purpose which she had in view in going to war, to show her ability to maintain her national standing, and to obtain a less assailable border next the French. We pointed out last week how the Germans show themselves more desirous for peace than their enemy, and traced the cause of the apparent anomaly to the fact that they had already fairly won all that they could hope to gain. The surrender of Metz makes this still clearer. Whatever successes France may gain in the west, if she drives back by some marvel of fortune every invading column from Paris, from Tours, from Lyons, she cannot hope to sweep like a tide over Metz and Strasbourg. They must be counted as German until Germany has suffered a decline like that of France. Other than military forces have worked the reduction of that great stronghold. Other than military ambition moved the man who surrendered it. And not until Germany is again torn with dissensions, not until German soldiers forget their duty in their selfishness, will the French flag float over its walls.

The question is raised, Is BAZAINE a traitor? His history in Mexico is declared to have been a disheartening spectacle of private aims and public infidelity. His peculiar position as a favorite with the Emperor, and his supposed consequent leaning toward the Empire, the secret negotiations with Chiselhurst and Wilhelmshöhe, are all brought up to prove the likelihood of downright treason on his part. With these elements of proof we have nothing to do. Each one may con them for himself, and find them strengthen or weaken the case according to prejudice or conviction. But it is extremely doubtful whether the surrender of a hundred and eighty thousand men to an army that could not have numbered much if any over two hundred thousand is not in any case, under all circumstances, rank treason. It is idle to talk of inability to break through a line that could not have been less than thirty miles in circuit, held by an army practically of equal size to that which could be massed at least in half or two-thirds its strength against any point of the position. The sorties of BAZAINE, though conducted in two instances with weight of men and energy of action, appear feeble compared to the means which were at hand for them. A massing of troops in open day so lazy that the Germans, seeing the first movements from their observatories, were able to march their own men round the exterior line to the threatened point, then blows so sharp that the French cleared all before them, then a lull during which the fruits

of the first success were suffered to hang unplucked, and after that the Germans little by little would win back the points they had lost, and keep them. It might be that the alternation of success and failure would be repeated twice or three times, as on September 1; but in the end the French would always appear tired of the work, and their last efforts would be feeble, while those of their opponent would grow more tenacious. "Purposeless," must be the verdict of time upon these sorties, unless the general who ordered them pleads his cause so as to have it changed to "incapacity on the part of the commander." The reason given for the surrender, lack of provisions, may have been correct; but BAZAINE could have marched out on that last day of August and first of September, when the guns of MACMAHON's unfortunate army sounded so plain over Metz that German troops left their intrenchments to make head against the supposed approach of a French column; he could have afterward broken through the strengthened lines that encircled him had he been both able and determined.

In the first shock of grief the French people charge their disaster upon the ambition of BAZAINE to be his country's dictator, upon the Emperor, upon the Provisional Government. As we have said, so remarkable an event is not to be judged by ordinary rules. It may be that the remarkable man who guides or rather controls the action of Prussia, whose wisdom is accepted by his countrymen almost as their law, and who before now has shown how leaders and nations can be puppets in his hands, has led BAZAINE on to think that personal elevation lay in holding back, and it may be that intrigues on all sides have made his army a useless one; but whatever solution is adopted, the light into which he enters is one that brings out no points creditable to him.

Truly the situation of France is desperate. Beaten in the field, with men, money, arms, material, forts, nearly all that makes war possible, torn from her by the success of her foe, and having but one thing left to rely upon—unity—she now sees that dissipated in the hot furnace of disaster. Her leaders in Tours declare the indomitable resolution and unfaltering spirit of the people; but meanwhile there is not only the Republican Government and the Red Republican party, but the Imperial party, the Orleans party, and—last dire word for her territorial integrity—the Legitimist Peace party. Her military men resign because none but civilians can have their say; her civilians grasp at power because each one would be his country's great man in this extremity; and the people look on, favoring one because they have been taught to trust in soldierly skill, and leaning toward the other because they are told that in 1792 they were civilians who saved the country. The leaders of the Republic are publishing the hidden papers of the Emperor, which, with remarkably honest regard for that truth of history which he declared ought to be as sacred as religion, he neglected to destroy. But with all his intrigues they unearth nothing more discreditable to the author or more dangerous to France than hundreds of papers which are written and schemes which are laid this very day. Those who saw the scenes in Metz the last day say that the soldiers, tumbling about the streets, would weep and cry, "O pauvre Metz! O ma pauvre Metz! Tout est perdu!" Their drunken grief might have gone further and bewailed the sorrows of *pauvre France, ma pauvre République*. They staggered about with sabres broken and caps lost, and, stupid as they were, they stood there the symbols of their country, humbled before her enemy and with her weapons broken in her hands.

It is impossible to speak of Metz with all the sinister concomitants of its surrender without casting a look upon the future of France. Are we to see a new Poland there, with all its destructive dissensions as VOLTAIRE described them, without one hope in the people, without one just man among the leaders? Or are we to see another Austria, where unity, though not perfect, is far from being altogether lost, but where the monstrous burdens of former mismanagement threaten to engulf the existence of the nation? The recuperative power of the French is very great; they have before now risen under heavy burdens; and with good management they may yet become as great in material power, and hold even a higher place in the world's regard than ever before.



THE article on Naval Etymology, which appears elsewhere in this number, is worthy the attention not only of naval officers, but of all who are interested in the correct use of terms. There is too much ignorance and indifference among many of our young naval officers with reference to matters connected with their profession. The article we refer to will not only give them a hint on this point, but it will serve also to call attention to the extreme paucity of our naval forces in foreign waters, to the antiquated style of some of our ships, and to the fact that we have never had on the ocean a regularly organized fleet. Thanks to Congressional economy, we are not even able to enlist the men to man such vessels as we have. Some of our best naval officers have urged the organization of a squadron of evolutions as a necessary school of practice for our officers, old and young, few of whom could manœuvre a squadron at sea. We question, indeed, if it would not be difficult to find a dozen commanders of ships who could handle their own vessels promptly and unerringly in all the complicated manœuvres of naval tactics. The evident reason for this is the fact that our naval officers have never sailed their ships in squadrons, and have never had the necessary practice.

Those who read of our various foreign squadrons are generally ignorant of the fact, familiar to naval officers, that months may often elapse without any two ships of the same squadron meeting with the flag-ship, from which they are, indeed, generally separated by hundreds of miles. As the natural result of this, even the signal men will get rusty. The English Channel squadron, where all the ships are kept constantly under the eye of the commander-in-chief, and are constantly drilling, is the English officers' naval school, and a most admirable school it is. In it the continual exercising night and day in naval tactics and drills of various kinds by the whole squadron, and the spirit of emulation excited among the various crews, gradually and surely work the ships up to the very highest point of efficiency. The same observation applies to the French Mediterranean squadron, called by them the "squadron of evolutions," organized originally when DE JOINVILLE was a lieutenant, and of which he gives such a charming description. We stand greatly in need of such a school, and it would be one in which the students of our Naval Academy could follow a post-graduate course, with great advantage to their efficiency as officers.

By private advices from Egypt we learn that MEHEMET TEWFIK PASHA, the eldest son of the Khedive and prospective heir to the viceroyalty, expects to visit this country either next year or the year following. The Prince, who is an intelligent young man, about twenty years of age, we believe, comes to America for the purpose of extending his acquaintance with a country of which he has already learned much through his association with the American soldiers now in the Egyptian service. The wisdom of selecting Americans as officers of the Egyptian army, in place of choosing Europeans, has already, we may add, vindicated itself. Heretofore the Khedive has been in danger of losing some or all his foreign officers in the event of a European war, and just at the time when it was most necessary that he should be prepared for emergencies. The employment of Americans obviates this difficulty, and we may expect to see a further demand for the services of our soldiers in Egypt. Just now all the vacancies are filled, and the officers appointed to them seem to have settled at home in Egypt, if we are to judge by the fact that several of them have sent for their families.

THE captures in Metz were 3 marshals of France, 6 generals, 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men. There are about 20,000 persons disabled, and the ravages in the place from sickness and wounds have been tremendous. The deaths are said to have been 42,000, including the losses in the battles preceding the investment; but if disease has carried off 35,000 in the town, as it is said to have done, the total must be more than 50,000 dead. The army originally numbered with the garrison, 210,000 infantry, 21,000 cavalry, 692 guns, and 102 mitrailleurs. Food has not been scarce, meat excepted, and the latest story is that four months' provisions have been found in the magazines. The Germans have now captured about

300,000 prisoners in good health, and perhaps 50,000 sick and wounded. They have towards 8,000 French cannon, and probably towards a million rifled muskets. They have levied upon towns and captured somewhere about sixty to seventy million francs in money, besides all their foraging. Their own losses, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, are: Killed and died of wounds, 60,000; by sickness, 20,000 to 30,000; by capture, 900 to 1,000. Their forces supplied for the war have amounted to 740,000 North German, and 116,000 South German troops; of this host, numbering 856,000, probably 256,000 may be counted as *hors de combat* in the sense of not being present in sound condition on the soil of France.

WE regret to learn that Captain NAPOLEON BONAPARTE HARRISON, U. S. Navy, died at Key West last week, of pneumonia. He was of that honorable number of Virginians who saw his duty aright in 1861, and remained loyal to his flag. He was appointed from that State in 1838, and served on our Atlantic coast, and afterwards on the African coast. Commissioned as passed midshipman in 1844, he was sent to the Pacific, where he served under Commodore STOCKTON in the conquest of California. The war found him a lieutenant, having received that commission in 1853, and he was made commander July, 1862. He made the passage of the forts below New Orleans in the *Cayuga*, flag-ship of Captain BAILEY, FARRAGUT's second in command. Afterwards sent to the Atlantic coast, he served in the James river and off South Carolina. He received his captaincy April, 1868; was ordered to the Naval Academy as commandant of midshipmen, and in the next year was appointed to the *Congress*, flag-ship of the North Atlantic squadron.

WE learn that the War Department was the purchaser of the collection of *Orderly Books of the Revolution* recently advertised for sale in New York by Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. This collection was formed by the Hon. Geo. H. Halliday of Illinois, and is a remarkably complete and interesting series, covering the whole period of the Revolutionary War from the occupation of Boston, June 10, 1777, to the cessation of hostilities, and from 1784 to 1787.

There are 44 volumes in all, and with the exception of one number they relate to the Massachusetts forces. They contain all orders relative to the daily routine of camps; orders incident to the police and discipline of the Army; to the trial of Major-General Stephens; Sullivan's campaign in Rhode Island; trial of General Arnold, etc. Also a full account of the discovery of the treason of Arnold and execution of Major André; General Gist's campaign in South Carolina, and the surrender of Cornwallis. The rules and regulations of the Army are given in full, and many interesting orders of General Washington. The collection is a very valuable addition to the library of the War Department.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper with the heading of "Army Rifles" has lately appeared in England, containing various statistical particulars as to the number and variety of breech-loader rifles supplied to the present time. The grand total is 583,532 weapons, of which 1,350 are new, and 122,639 converted rifles. On August 9, in the current year, there were 284,279 Snider arms in store, and 164,000 breech-loading arms are ordered for delivery in the course of the year ending March, 1870. The regular forces are supplied with 12,949 artillery, 11,038 cavalry, and 4,280 Lancaster-Snider carbines, and with 10,070 short, and 71,895 long Snider rifles; the royal marine with 3,501 short and 9,985 long Snider rifles; the army reserve with 686 short and 13,640 long rifles of this pattern; the militia with 436 artillery carbines, 6,011 short and 47,322 long Snider rifles; and the yeomanry cavalry with 7,458 Westley-Richards carbines.

ON September 30 Staff-Surgeon Dr. Kemperdick experimented in Berlin with a new surgical instrument, the electric bullet-seeker, constructed from an English model by a surgical instrument maker in that city. It consists of a probe formed of two thin and very flexible metal rods, which terminate below in a knob. Each of these rods is covered with silk thread from top to bottom, so that they are completely isolated from each other; besides this, they are wrapped up together in an outer layer of the same material, and varnished. The whole thus presents the appearance of a bougie, with a metal knob at one end. The instrument is now brought into connection with an electric chime; and when the knob, which forms the two poles of the apparatus, comes in

contact with a metallic body, the isolation of the two rods ceases to exist, the electric circle is completed, the apparatus comes into action, and the hammer strikes the bell unceasingly. At the first trial Dr. Kemperdick succeeded in finding a ball lodged in the bone of the foot, which had been vainly sought for during six weeks; thus taking the first step toward the radical cure of the patient.

THE following extracts from a letter written by the Paris correspondent of the *Engineer* are interesting as giving an indication of the life of rumor and hopefulness which the people in a besieged city lead:

Although cut off, as it were, from all the world, we are not at all cast down; in fact, the chance of the enemy entering Paris is now scarcely contemplated; the forces within the fortifications are larger than those of the enemy without, as far as we know, and I need not say that the besiegers should largely outnumber the besieged. Moreover, we hear that the new army of the Loire will number 400,000 men, while the men of the west are rising *en masse*, and we hope that in a few days some of these will be on their way to Paris. It is believed that the enemy is short of ammunition or provisions or both; at any rate, he seems to be drawing off from us, and for four days we have seen or heard little of him. Of course this may be merely the result of tactics; but we know that the outer forts must be reduced or silenced before any assault can be made; and, at present, whenever a force comes in sight, or an intrenchment is attempted, the gunners in the forts disperse the one or annihilate the other. The firing of the marine gunners is magnificent; the shots are not thrown away, but aimed with astounding accuracy, at distances of 3,000 yards to 5,000 yards. Besides this, we have a complete little army outside the walls, which keeps a very sharp lookout, and is not likely to allow surprises. There was a bit of a fight yesterday before St. Denis, and some wounded men came in. This morning too there was a slight cannonading at the fort of Bicetre.

The francs-tireurs, mostly old soldiers, are doing splendid service, and they have just played one of the worst tricks upon the enemy that can well be imagined; they have succeeded in blowing up the tunnel at Saverne, near Strasbourg, one of the longest tunnels in France, almost under the nose of the Prussians, and also, it is said, a bridge over the canal near the same place, thus cutting the communication with Germany both by rail and canal. Such an exploit is equal to the formation of a small army. While the outer forts hold out, and our Mobiles and National Guards, with the line, stand boldly before the enemy whenever he appears, we have no fear of Paris being carried by assault at any rate.

In one of my former letters I spoke of a large piece of artillery which was in the hands of a founder; the patriotic individual in question is M. Voraz, of Nantes, and he has completed his monster gun at a cost of £5,000. It has been tried at sea, and found to carry a round shot weighing 3 fwt. nine kilometres (five and one-eighth miles). The army of the Loire will probably bring this gun to Paris.

The army of Paris, or rather the National Guard alone, number now about 400,000; there are 281 battalions formed, and the number will soon reach 300. The drilling and practising is incessant and ubiquitous; every open place and broad boulevard is filled with men, from drilled troops to the awkward squad, from daylight to dusk. When the drum and trumpet cease to speak I am disturbed, and look out of the window to see what is the matter. General Todleben, when he visited Paris, made a report to the Czar, in which he said the city could hold out for a year. This is a charming prospect, with three months' provisions in store! Still I believe that the latter period will prove quite enough for our dear friends the Prussians outside. I do not envy them their Christmas dinner if they propose to eat it in the desert around.

One of the things we already run short of is charcoal; its provision seems to have been forgotten. An experienced charcoal burner has been engaged by the government to burn all the trees cut down in the neighborhood of Paris.

We have just got the accounts of a series of little engagements which have taken place in order to take Choisy, which would give us the command of the roads to Versailles and Fontainebleau, as well as of the Seine and the Lyons and Orleans railways.

The engagements were many, several small places were taken from the enemy and burnt, Hay and Chevilly for instance; but at Thiais and Choisy the latter were in too great force, and it was found necessary to retire. The artillery and Mobiles are highly lauded. The French General Guilhem was killed. The Prussians are again accused of having used explosive bullets in contravention of the agreement. On the whole, these reconnaissances in force have improved the position of the army. Whenever the forts had a chance of playing upon the enemy he was compelled to decamp, and his work knocked to pieces. Another force of 25,000 men went out in another direction to try and entrap 10,000 Prussians at Malmaison, but the attempt failed. A sad train of wounded was the result of these engagements, and the ambulance parties had plenty to do unfortunately.

The Prussians are always exhibiting some new dodge or another; the last discovered is the lantern trick. The sharpshooters come out with a lantern, and either set it down on the ground or hang it on a tree; the French scout catches sight of the lantern, takes careful aim, perhaps hits the lantern, and is shot himself, by the light of his own piece, by the Prussian, who was a dozen feet or more from the lantern. The trick is known now, but it has been bought dearly.

We have terrible accounts of the siege artillery which is on its way from Germany, and I cannot say that any one here wishes it God speed.



## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

## II.

## 3. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

THE value of good non-commissioned officers being acknowledged in all armies, different inducements are offered to efficient men to fill such positions. The French army avails itself of the institution of "substitutes" for this purpose. A Frenchman who has got money enough to pay somebody to fight for him is not called upon to furnish his substitute himself; he simply pays the amount. The government takes another man down the list, and gives the money to a non-commissioned officer as a bounty for re-enlistment. In Prussia any non-commissioned officer who has served twelve years in the line is rewarded by a preference over any competitor who has not served, granted to him for all positions under government which his education and ability may make him fit for; and the greatest number of subordinate clerkships, for instance, are filled by former non-commissioned officers of the army. Schools are established in each battalion for the non-commissioned officers, where the officers teach all branches which are likely to be examined into, as penmanship, accounts, geography, etc.

Non-commissioned officers are appointed by the colonel, but they cannot be reduced except by sentence of court-martial. Their authority is earnestly protected, and no difference made whether an act of insubordination be committed against an officer or a corporal.

## 4. OFFICERS.

A part of the Prussian officers are educated in a corps of cadets, with several preparatory schools. In the first place, the sons of officers who died on the battlefield are entitled to a place there free of charge. Officers serving in the army are entitled next to avail themselves of these schools for their sons, in consideration of a moderate payment, which is regulated in accordance with their own rank and pay. Finally, every citizen may send his son to such a school if he pays the tuition for which generals have to pay. Boys enter the preparatory school nine years old, but even then already the aspirant must show a certain degree of efficiency, of course very limited. After four years the boys are transferred to the corps of cadets, where they remain three years. They undergo their examination, and those who pass are assigned to regiments as ensigns. About thirty every year, the most proficient, we would say the graduates, remain one year longer, and after a last examination get assigned as lieutenants. The number of cadets, however, being limited, any boy of the age of seventeen may enter the army as a private, with a view of obtaining a commission, if he is a graduate of a "gymnasium," as they call high schools which prepare students for the universities. He then serves nine months as a private, gets his ensigncy, and joins for one year the cadets of the same rank in a school established within the limits of each army corps. The course of studies there is limited to what are considered the professional branches—mathematics, fortification, artillery, tactics, etc.; and proficiency having been proved by an examination, they return to their regiments, to be promoted as soon as vacancies occur. Though the number of officers for the field army is mostly complete in peace, there are so many more officers needed in war for extraordinary duties, in depots with the Landwehr and elsewhere, that provision has to be made for a great increase in case of war. Any young man who is a graduate of a high school, and possesses the means of maintaining himself, is permitted to complete his duty as a soldier in the line by serving one year instead of three. It is considered that a young man of education should be able to learn a soldier's duties in a shorter period.

Poor young men are sometimes excused from maintaining themselves, but the condition of being possessed of this education is never dispensed with. Such young men, after having served one year—the choice of the regiment having been left to them—are then transferred to the reserve, like any other soldier. In their turn, they are called in for the first regular fall exercises, and if they pass an examination on the merely practical duties of an officer in the field, they are promoted to commissions, and, in case of war, join the army as officers. No civilian can ever get a commission in the army, except by one of these three procedures. Nobody receives his commission (and this rule is general, too) except upon recommendation of his captain and colonel, and with the consent of the corps of officers of his regiment—the latter consent being especially required as a test of the young man's qualification as a gentleman. If a majority of officers object, not even the reasons for their dissent need be given.

It is obvious that all the officers must be men of a sound education. Everybody has to serve, but to every educated man the way is open to obtain a commission by virtue

of knowledge and gentlemanlike conduct. That the positions as officers are filled by the nobility exclusively is simply not the fact. That the sons of the landed nobility like to serve as officers in the army is a fact, but they enjoy no privileges whatever.

It would be a poor lookout, however, if the military knowledge so obtained by the officers of the army were all that the army possessed. Two great military academies exist in Prussia for the twofold purpose of instructing officers of the special arms, and imparting the higher branches of military science to officers especially fit and ambitious to obtain such instruction. One is the school for artillery officers and engineers, the other the so-called military academy. They correspond to the universities. All officers of artillery and engineers have to go through a course of three years in the first mentioned school, which commences after they have been at least one year with their regiments. About fifty officers besides of all arms enter the military academy every year for three years, after three years' duty with the troops. These enter voluntarily and upon the merits of an examination, a much greater number always making a strong competition.

The studies in the academy embrace higher mathematics (calculus and mechanics), surveying, geodesy, strategy, and history of war, staff duties, foreign languages, etc. They are conducted on the plan of the German universities, by lecturing, and at the end of each term the writing of essays upon given subjects stands in lieu of any verbal examination. They do not believe in Prussia that it is possible to finish the higher education of an officer in a cadet school, and they seem to believe that service with the troops is an indispensable preparation for the study of some of the branches of military science. On the other hand, they do not think that the knowledge of calculus, for instance, is indispensable to every officer, nor that it can be expected from a great number of young men that they will in fact and reality master the calculus.

Promotion goes, as a rule, by seniority among the lieutenants of a regiment. Captains get their promotion to field officers' rank in accordance with seniority obtained in each arm of the service and in each corps d'armée. Field officers are advanced in each arm of the service separately—generals through the army. Should an officer be overslaughed, he takes it as a hint to apply for permission to retire upon such pension as his rank and length of service entitle him to. Extraordinary promotion can be obtained in peace time—the princes of the royal family alone excepted—only by showing special qualifications for staff corps; and never, not even in war, could a major get promoted to be a colonel without first having been a lieutenant-colonel.

Field marshals or the senior generals command an army, generals an army corps, lieutenant-generals a division, major-generals a brigade; but it happens that an officer may obtain the higher command before he has made the corresponding steps in rank.

C. V. H.

(From the Quincy, Ill., Whig, October 22.)

## DEATH OF MAJOR ASBURY.

THE sudden death of Brevet Major Asbury, late captain of the Third Regular Infantry, has awakened a general feeling of sorrow among the many to whom he and his respected family are known in this the place of his birth, his boyhood and manhood home. Remembered as a quiet and generous boy, responding while yet in the flush of youth to the call of his country, recognized since as a gallant and devoted soldier of more than ordinary promise, this shrouding of his life-light in the very morning of its day, when youthful aspirations had but begun to be fulfilled, falls upon us all with unusual sadness. Death has been singularly busy of late in striking from their noted places among us the mature and the aged; but now his shaft has sped in a different quarter, and sorrow and sympathy are deepened by the unexpectedness which attaches to this untimely event.

Major Asbury enlisted on the first call for volunteers in April, 1861, in what was afterwards the Tenth Illinois Infantry; was a member of the first company which reported at Springfield on the call of Governor Yates; served with his regiment at Cairo during the summer of 1861, and on 5th of August received an appointment as second lieutenant in the Third Regular Infantry; joined his regiment at once and served constantly with it in the Potomac army until the close of the war, participating in most of the great battles of the East. He was soon promoted as first lieutenant, attained his captaincy on the 31st of December, 1864, was breveted major on the 18th of March, 1865, and since the close of the war has been stationed in the West, and during most of the time has been in command of frontier stations.

His military aptitude was unusual, his attachment to the profession almost a passion, and hence his acquirements much exceeded the average of the officers taken from civil pursuits, while his coolness and bravery—as we have personally heard it commended, especially during the terrible seven days before Richmond, in 1862, when the regiment to which he belonged was almost annihilated—secured for him an admitted and enviable reputation among his military comrades.

## CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

## SEPTEMBER.

6. Vice-Admiral Fourichon, commander-in-chief of the French blockading squadron in the North Sea, is named Marine Minister in Paris.

7. General Vinoy reaches Paris with his corps, having escaped the general capitulation at Sedan. His infantry filled fourteen railway trains, cavalry eleven, and artillery thirteen.

8. Trochu orders the Mobile Guards to be at their posts in the forts around Paris within forty-eight hours. The walls of the city are confided to the city National Guards, who also compose the greater part of the reserve.

Germans before Laon; the surrender of the place demanded, with the threat to bombard it if it is not yielded by 10 o'clock on the next morning.

Letter of Marshal MacMahon to the Minister of War in Paris:

POURRU AUX BOIS, September 8, 1870.

I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that I have received from the Prussian military officers authority to have myself transported to a small village named Pourru aux Bois, which lies some leagues from Sedan, in the direction of Belgium.

Since I am prisoner of war I cannot take service again during the war; but as after the catastrophe which has befallen the army whose commander I have been, I wish to share the fortune of my soldiers as the greater part of the officers of the army have done, I will as soon as the condition of my wounds permits me to be transported, which according to the surgeons will take place within five or six weeks, demand from the Prussian commander to be transferred to some place in Germany. Accept, etc.

The Marshal of France MACMAHON.

9. Laon surrenders, and after the occupation by the Germans the powder magazine blows up. The King telegraphs:

Sad news from Laon, where the citadel was blown into the air after the capitulation and after one column of occupation had marched in. Fifty men dead and 300 Mobile Guards, many bruised, William of Mecklenburg wounded. Treachery undoubtedly was the cause.

WILLIAM.

The Duke of Mecklenburg, commander of the Sixth cavalry division, reports:

Lieutenant von Rohr with a company of the Uhlan regiment number Fifteen had yesterday summoned the commandant of the citadel of Laon to a surrender, and the commandant had requested time for consideration till four o'clock afternoon. On this announcement being made to the division, Colonel von Alvensleben was sent to Laon with the Fifteenth cavalry brigade and the flying battery, with our conditions of surrender. The commandant again raised difficulties to Colonel von Alvensleben, and finally begged for a new interval for consideration, till this morning at nine o'clock. The Jager battalion number Four had yesterday advanced to Eppe, and a battery of the Fourth corps had arrived at St. Quentin. This morning at six o'clock, the Fourteenth cavalry brigade and the Second flying battery also started for Laon. Arrived in Eppe, Colonel von Alvensleben announced that the capitulation had been concluded, and the citadel with all its troops and materials of war would be surrendered to the division at half past eleven o'clock. The division entered Laon, the two batteries drew up before the town, the Fourteenth cavalry brigade formed beside them. The Fifteenth had already taken possession of all the streets yesterday and remained in its position. The Jager battalion left one company to occupy the suburbs; two companies were drawn up on the market-place, and took possession of all the entrances; the fourth company, with the staff of the division and both the brigades, marched to the citadel. The head of the Intendancy of the division and Captain Mann of the flying battery also accompanied them, the first to receive the stores, and the second the guns of the fortress and the war material. At the entrance of the citadel stood a post of Gardes Mobiles, which was immediately relieved by a section of Jagers. In the court of the citadel stood the garrison of the citadel, formed of about 2,000 men of the Garde Mobile, and a company of the Fifty-fifth infantry of the line.

The capitulation then took place, based on that of Sedan. All the officers who gave their parole not to fight again against Germany, were released. The arms were laid down, and the members of the Garde Mobile were also released, after they had undertaken not to fight again against Germany. The section of infantry of the line, on the other hand, was marched to the town under escort. A great part of the officers as well as the French commander remained still in the court of the citadel when, after the last man of the Garde Mobile had passed the gate of the citadel, two terrible explosions occurred, one immediately after the other. The powder magazine, in which probably all the shells and grenades had been placed as well as cartridges, and probably also a mine, blew up. The magazine stands, or rather stood, at the side of the court of the citadel. All the persons present in the court, as well as the company of Jagers stationed there, were almost buried under ruins and rubbish. The shells, the stones flying around, and fragments of the walls were cast into the town, the suburbs, and far over them. The destruction was terrible. Almost all who were in the court of the citadel were either killed or more or less severely wounded. Half of the Jager company lie stunned on the place. All our losses cannot at present be ascertained. As far as now known of the officers, only one, Captain Mann of the flying battery of the First corps, is dead. The undersigned is wounded with a contusion on the right thigh; Colonel Count Groeben, several contusions on the head and body; Major von Schoenfeld, contusions on the cheek and legs; Captain von Treskow, wound on the head; Lieutenant Count Ross, still unknown; Lieutenant Krause of the Sixteenth Hussar regiment, contusions on both legs; Mr. Dietrich, the chaplain of the division, contusion on the chest.

Signed,

WILLIAM, Duke of Mecklenburg.

Note.—According to a further report, of the Fourth company of the Fourth battalion of Jagers there are 50 men dead, and 45 wounded, some severely. From 10 to 12 officers of the Garde Mobile are injured. In the citadel 23 cannon and a large number of guns were found.

French despatch in regard to this occurrence:

General Thoremin d'Hame has surrendered the citadel in order to save the town. At noon the Prussians entered the citadel; the Mobile Guard was liberated between one and two o'clock. The powder magazine blew up with a part of the citadel, the Prussian general staff, some hundred enemies, and some Mobiles. The general was not killed; he is wounded



in the head. The Prussians do not exert any force against the town. They are very much dispirited. They are persuaded that they will find their graves in Paris. The Prussian troops are concentrating at Laon. They have occupied the northwest part of the Laon arrondissement. A camp of 5,000 to 6,000 men has been formed at Clermont-les-Forges.

According to a letter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to his wife, the explosion was the act of a sub-officer of artillery. Whether this occurred with or without the knowledge of the commandant is unknown, but it is plain that everything must have been prepared beforehand. There were thirty-five dead and seventy-one wounded. That part of the city lying next the fortress was overthrown or shattered. The losses of the Mobile Guards were 400. General Thiermin, commander of the place, who was wounded by the explosion, is strictly watched in the hospital. The French prefect has been arrested.

Headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles moves to Comy on the right bank of the Moselle.

The German armies continue their march unhindered, the obstructions placed in the roads by the French proving insufficient to prevent their progress, which is entirely by march, the railroads being used only for subsequent transport of material.

10. King's headquarters still in Reims. German scouts reported in Paris to be at Chateau-Thierry on the right bank of the Marne, and at Montmirail and La Ferté-sous-Jouarre on the left bank, and Bailly-sur-Aisne, fifteen miles south of Laon.

Beginning of bombardment of Toul at 4 A. M. By 9 o'clock the city was on fire in three places.

11. The besieging army at Bitch has finished its works so far that the bombardment begins to-day. After a day's firing smoke begins to rise over the fortress, but the extent of the injury is not known.

Soissons is summoned to surrender; refused. Germans at Meaux, an important passage of the Marne, fourteen miles from Paris, and Crecy, seven miles south of Meaux; they were marching toward Noisy.

By order of General Trochu the Mobile Guards from the departments are formed into four divisions, under General de Liniers, headquarters in Elysée Napoléon; General de Beaufort d'Hautpoul, headquarters in the Palais Royal; General Berthaut, headquarters in the Conservatory of Arts and Industry; and General Correard, headquarters in the Luxembourg palace.

A balloon is kept suspended over Montmartre, and served by sailors. Great exertions are made to raise two forts on the southwest side of Paris, in order to fill up the wide gaps in that part of the lines. These are Fort Montretout, near St. Cloud, where 12,000 workmen are employed day and night, and Fort Clamart, on the hill south of Fort Vanves. Torpedoes are said to be sunk in the ground in front of all the forts.

French fleet leaves the North Sea, and goes to protect Cherbourg and Havre. The blockade of this coast is officially raised, and that on the Baltic coast is practically so.

La Ferté Gaucher, on the southern road from Châlons to Paris, is occupied.

12. Uhlans at Nogent on the Seine, and Provins, 53 and 42 miles southeast of Paris.

13. The Republic declared in Strasbourg.

There is a great review in Paris, in which 180,000 National Guards, 80,000 Mobile Guards, and some 10,000 troops of the line stand in a double line on each side of the boulevards from the Arch of Triumph to the Place of the Bastille.

The bridge over the Seine at Corbeil, 16 miles south of Paris, is blown up. German cavalry at Montreuil on the Seine, forty-three miles southeast from Paris, and the direct railway service with Lyons is suspended in consequence.

14. The army of the Loire is to be composed of Mobile Guards from the west and several departments of central France. That of Lyons comprises the Mobile Guards from the eastern and southeastern departments, and the volunteers.

By order of Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, the mayors throughout the country are to register all men between the ages of twenty-one and sixty capable of bearing arms.

15. The chief of the king's staff, Von Podbielski, telegraphs that the French had destroyed every important artificial work on the roads and railroads toward Paris without effect, as the march of the German columns was not hindered by these things for an hour.

Paris is completely surrounded. Railway service with Lyons is permanently suspended, and the bridges are ordered to be destroyed. The presence of 30,000 Germans at Crépy on the Seine, 30 miles northeast from Paris, with strong outposts at Nanteuil, 25 miles from the city, also at Melun, 15 miles southeast, is announced by French papers; also at Villeneuve, Dammarville, and Plaisir au Bois, about 20 miles northeast of Paris on the road to Soissons. The latter place is blockaded by cavalry. At Athis-Mont, between Paris and Orleans, the Seine is crossed by a German column, with 50 guns (Paris account). Uhlans at Neuilly, 4 miles east, and Creteil, 5 miles south of Vincennes. The railroad to Chantilly is cut. The English and Austrian ambassadors and the Russian consul leave the city for Tours. The United States and Belgian ministers remain in the city.

An order of the day from General Trochu assures the people that the service on the walls of Paris will be performed by 70,000 men, and that the city, defended by 300,000 muskets, is impregnable.

Houses lying in the zone of fire about the walls of Paris have been pulled down, and those places which are not surrendered by their owners are burned. Within the walls the people are officially informed that there is no danger of the water supply giving out, and that even were all the external sources cut off, there would be no lack of water. According to a correspondent of the *Vienna Press*, four corps have been detailed to the defenses of the city without the walls, as follows:

1. Vinoy's corps, with the remains of MacMahon's army, to the northwest, at Argenteuil on the Seine.

2. Mellinet's corps, consisting of newly-formed battal-

ions, at Sceaux-Bourg, southeast from Paris, on the road to Longjumeau.

3. The corps of National Guards from the country with some line troops, under a general not yet named, at Noisy-Villiers, east of the city, on the road to Lagny.

4. A cavalry corps at Bourget, east of St. Denis, on the road to Senlis. Another account places Mellinet's corps in this position. Besides the belt railroad just within the walls of Paris, another has been built outside to unite the circle of forts.

A body of sanitary assistants bearing the red cross is attacked by French peasants near Longuyon, plundered and scattered. The commander is tied and carried to Longwy, where he is retained.

Count Bismarck issues from Reims the following circular explaining the demands to which Germany intends to adhere (translation of the Prussian War Department):

REIMS, the 15th September, 1870.

The erroneous opinions with respect to our relations with France, which reach us even from friendly quarters, have induced me to make the following statement with respect to the views held by his Majesty the King, in common with the allied German governments.

We believed we could discern in the plebiscite and the apparently satisfactory state of affairs in France which followed the guarantee of peace and an expression of the pacific sentiments of the French people. Events have shown we were wrong, or at least how easily such sentiments may be changed into those of quite an opposite character in France. The majority, which was so great as to form almost a unanimity of the representatives of the people, the Senate, and the organs of public opinion in the press, demanded a war of conquest against us so loudly, and with such emphasis, that the isolated friends of peace lost the courage to resist the popular current, and the Emperor Napoleon may have said nothing incorrect to his Majesty in assuring him that the state of public opinion compelled him to make war.

In the face of these facts, we cannot seek our guarantees in the sentiments of the French. We cannot conceal from ourselves that, in consequence of this war, we must be prepared, not for a lasting peace, but for a renewed attack on the part of France at an early date, and this quite independent of the conditions we may impose. It is their own defeat and our victorious repulse of their iniquitous attack which the French will never forgive. If we were now to retire from the country without demanding any cessation of territory, any contribution, or any advantage whatsoever, except the fame of our arms, the same hatred, and the same thirst for vengeance for the hurt vanity and ambition of the French people would remain, and they would only wait for a day on which they might hope successfully to change these feelings into action. It was not a doubt as to the justice of our cause, or a fear as to whether we were strong enough to undertake a war, that in 1867 induced us to avoid the conflict which was then already imminent, but the dread of exciting vengeful passions by our victories, and of thus introducing an era of mutual enmity and repeated wars; while we hoped, by continuing for a longer period, and carefully cultivating the peaceful relations of the two nations, to lay the foundation of an era of peace and prosperity for both. Now, since we have been forced against our will into a war, we must endeavor to obtain better securities for our defence against the next attacks of the French than we can find in their good feeling towards us.

The guarantees which were sought in 1815 against the same French passions, and for the general peace, in the Holy Alliance, and other arrangements made in the interest of Europe, have in the course of time lost their importance and efficacy, so that Germany, in defending herself against France, has had to rely on her own power and her own resources alone. The German nation must not be required continually to make new exertions like the present, and we are therefore obliged to demand material guarantees for the security of Germany from the future attacks of France, and thus to secure the peace of Europe, which has no disturbance to fear from Germany. We have to demand these securities, not from a passing government of France, but from the French nation, which has shown that it is ready to follow any government into a war against us, as the series of wars waged by France on Germany for centuries clearly prove.

We may therefore direct the demands which we make the condition of peace principally towards rendering the next attack of France on the German, and more particularly on the hitherto unprotected South German frontier, more difficult, by pushing that frontier, the starting-point of French invasions, further back, and obtaining the fortresses with which France threatens us, in order to use them for defensive bulwarks.

You will please, if asked to, express yourself in this sense.

16. The troops in Paris begin their rifle practice outside the walls. A new army is forming on the Loire under General La Motterouge.

Small fights take place continually in the rear of the German army. At Melun a band of more than 700 francs-tireurs attacked some Bavarians, but the unorganized, undrilled Frenchmen were quickly beaten back with severe loss. The dress of these men consisted of a black woollen blouse, wide black trousers, blue scarf about the body, and laced shoes.

In addition to the two governments in Alsace (French Alsace) and Lothringen (Lorraine), another is established by order of the King—the "General Government at Reims"—which rules all the country occupied by the German troops not included within the two previously formed districts. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is appointed the Governor-General. The number of bridges blown up on the Paris roads is about sixty. The country for many miles around Paris is found to be abandoned by the peasantry. On the roads the bridges, and on the railways the tunnels, have been destroyed, while trees have been felled in the roads. The German troops have, however, been hardly hindered by these means, finding their way through or around the obstructions, and bridging the rivers by pontoons which are carried by the heads of the columns.

General Keller of the Baden division leads a flying column into northern Alsace for the purpose of putting down the demonstrations of the francs-tireurs. Colmar, Mulhouse, Cernay, and Bussang are occupied with but little resistance.

18. The railroad from Paris to Havre is cut at Conflans by the Germans, and Versailles is occupied by four hundred Uhlans.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### THE FIRST DIVISION REVIEW.

The Commander-in-Chief, Governor John T. Hoffman, closed the annual military displays of the fall season by a review of the First division, commanded by Major-General Alexander Shaler. The review took place on the 28th ult. on the handsome and well adapted parade grounds attached to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, originally prepared for the use of the troops of the Second division; but through the courtesy of Brooklyn, as heretofore, New York troops were enabled to hold their ceremonies. Despite the evil forebodings relative to the weather, and the very threatening aspect on the day and evening previous, the day of the parade was one that made the heart glad of even the most radical of National Guard grumblers, the morning after the storm breaking forth like the opening of springtime, and the sun with its bright rays soon licking up the "heavy wet" which still clung to nature's carpeting which covered the broad expanse of the beautiful parade grounds. The transportation of the troops to save time necessitated routes by land and water to or within a short distance of the grounds; therefore the First and Second brigades, with the exception of the Twenty-second Infantry of the former brigade, embarked on transports, and were conveyed to Gowanus creek or canal, at the southern terminus of Brooklyn. Thence, after disembarkation, they proceeded by a direct route of some two miles through Fifteenth street to the point of the division review. The troops of the Third brigade, having won the "toss," were conveyed directly to the Park from the Brooklyn side by cars, this being the most pleasant and least fatiguing route of any proposed. The First brigade was ordered on the grounds at least an hour earlier than the other brigades, for the purpose of a separate review by the division commander, and the inspection and muster of the Seventy-first Infantry; but the delay in the arrival of the troops of this brigade, with one exception, gave time only for the review. The Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Porter, attached to the last-named brigade, was the first organization on the ground, having applied for and received transportation by cars. The regiment was accompanied by a full band and drum corps, and as it entered the parade grounds from the northern entrance it looked extremely fine. The men were in full marching order, and the command entered at an open order, with muskets resting on the knapsacks of the members. The grounds at this time—say 10:30 A. M.—were entirely free from spectators, and the sun shone genially on surrounding objects, giving everything a happy effect. The Twenty-second marched in this characteristic style toward the central portion of the enclosure, there halted, stacked arms, and broke ranks. Major-General Shaler and staff, in full uniform and well mounted, soon after rode up to the cottage, on the southern extremity of the grounds, and there entered. The Eighth Infantry came next, followed closely by the other regiments of the Third brigade. By this time, it was near noon, and the major-general and the First brigade commander were on the lookout for that portion of the latter's command which was performing the duties of marines. Soon the beating of drums betokened the approach of these troops. Entering the grounds, they were soon after formed into brigade line for review by General Shaler. The regiments of the Third brigade at this time had all arrived, and, in the majority of the cases, had stacked arms some distance in the rear of the First brigade line. At this time, a well organized provost guard should have been thrown out by one of these brigades; and, as the grounds were then for the use of the First brigade, it would have been a courtesy on the part of the Third brigade commander to clear the space in front of the line; but this was neglected by both commanders, so that during the review some members of the First and Eighth Infantry were amusing themselves by ball-playing in the immediate front of the line. Not a few other members of the brigade, and any number of civilians, were scattered along the front and inside of the line of spectators (plainly indicated by several crimson flags), their whole conduct showing apparent obliviousness to the fact that a review was in progress. Despite these annoyances, the brigade line was promptly formed by the efficient assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, and presented a very steady appearance. The passage in review was as a whole exceedingly well done; and, everything considered, the entire ceremony was very creditable to the brigade and its commander. The grounds and the roads leading thereto at this time presented an animated appearance: gay equipages, carrying brilliantly attired ladies, lined the roads to the entrance; and within the grounds, along the line of spectators, handsomely caparisoned horses, bearing elegantly uniformed and dashing riders, were to be seen in every portion of the grounds, not a few of whom were in reality more dashing than propriety or good horsemanship allowed. While the spectators were arriving by the thousands in every conveyance, the majority of the division were indulging in a hastily prepared luncheon; and scattered in every direction on the grounds were groups of the Seventh, the Twenty-second, the Fifty-fifth—in fact, members of the entire division, officers and men. Shortly after 1 o'clock the battalion formations began, followed by brigade, and then division. The Second brigade was exceedingly late in arriving on the ground, it having been delayed in its transportation; still, immediately on arrival, which occurred at past 2 P. M., it formed and caused little or no delay in the



formation of the division, which was formed according to Shaler, and in accordance with the allotted space of the grounds.

The first line was formed by the First and Second brigades of Infantry in line of battalion of columns, by division, right in front, half distance, with Battery B on the left. The Third brigade of Infantry formed the second line in similar shape to the First and Second brigades, with batteries on its left; while on the extreme right facing these lines was the cavalry brigade; the whole formation, although somewhat mixed, being admirably adapted to the character of the grounds, and very creditably managed by Colonel Cheesebrough, General Shaler's capable chief of staff. At 2:15 o'clock a salute of 21 guns fired by Battery B announced the arrival of the Governor and his staff, who came in carriages to the cottage on the grounds, and soon after mounted the horses provided for their use by the division commander. The Governor and his staff then rode along the front from the left, and was received by the division commander and staff on the right of the line. The division was now inspected by brigades, as prescribed, the reviewing party afterwards taking their position in the front and centre of the division, as indicated by a United States color, the same as used at the First brigade review, earlier in the day. For some reason or other, one of the Governor's aides (Colonel Moller) appeared on the ground dismounted, and therefore unable to act on the staff during the ceremonies.

This review, although perhaps brilliant in many respects, was nevertheless made less attractive by poor arrangements for keeping the space in front of the division clear of spectators. A provost guard was established, but it was entirely too small to be effective; so that at last the officers of the guard and the men detailed, not wishing to use harsh means, became discouraged, and finally allowed the crowd to master them. Never before on those grounds did we witness such utter helplessness of the guard, or such poor management on the part of those having charge of the preservation of order. We acknowledge that the event was unusual, the troops many in number, and the crowd almost overwhelming. But we have seen these grounds just as well filled on other military occasions. Take the review of the Second division, for instance, last, or even this year, or the reviews of the different brigades of both divisions held last spring on these grounds; on all these occasions the field has been kept clear with but little difficulty; but why it was not at this review we have been unable to ascertain.

We learn that the First brigade commander ordered one company from one regiment, and a detail of one file from the others, for guard duty. What the detail was from the other brigades we did not learn. During the review spectators crowded in even between brigade and battalion intervals; drummers along the front of the Second brigade were observed sitting on their drums while the reviewing party was passing round the division lines; and the general unsteadiness of the troops during the ceremony was noticeable. Again, the men were frequently joining their commands from the front, even during the review; and as for stragglers, we observed among the spectators members of the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-second, and other organizations, who should have set a better example. A few may have had excuse, but we fear not all. At one time during the passage of the troops in review, the crowd became so unmanageable that it extended beyond the reviewing officer, and within the lines opposite, reminding one of a passage in review in one of our public streets.

The bands at the heads of the brigades had difficulty in turning out, the crowd occupying the position despite the efforts of the guard to keep the space free. The division commander at one period of the review was compelled to detail a portion of his staff to keep the passage clear. There have been several erroneous statements in the newspapers relative to one of this staff striking a civilian with his sword while endeavoring to keep back the crowd. We witnessed the transaction, and considered the officer entirely justified in acting as he did under the circumstances. This officer, Colonel Cheesebrough, chief of the division staff, rode gently along the line, his horse's head pointing at an angle towards the spectators. He was courteous in his language, and informed the people that they "must get back," for they were interfering with the review. While using these gentle persuasions, some one of the spectators grabbed his horse's bridle and jerked him back, at the same time offering some insulting remark. Naturally enough the officer was indignant, pushed his horse forward, raised his sword, and struck the fellow with its flat side, amid cries of "Good, good, served him right," etc., from several military and other gentlemen who witnessed the transaction. Colonel Cheesebrough afterwards apologized to the spectators, stating that the intended no harm to any one, and that, in endeavoring to keep them back, he was only obeying the orders of his superior. The troops, after passing the reviewing officer, immediately sought transportation to New York, the Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Cavanagh, with true soldierly endurance, marching the entire distance. These general remarks on the review being so extended, and considering that the appearance of the troops has already been described by the daily papers, we omit our usual description of each organization as it passed in review, merely making brief notice thereof.

Major-General Shaler and staff of eight officers, all in full dress uniform, looked and saluted exceedingly well. The

cavalry brigade in this instance led the infantry, which was unusual, if not irregular. Brigadier-General Postley was in command, followed by a staff of eleven, all looking well as usual. The Washington Grey troop, Captain Wiley, led the brigade. Then came Captain Klein's troop, some fifty strong, followed by the First Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Madden, sixteen front, ten commands. The Third Cavalry, Colonel Budke, paraded very strong, and looked remarkable well. New uniforms and equipments are required in both commands. The First brigade of infantry, under Brigadier-General William G. Ward, followed by six staff, in full uniform, came next, all looking and saluting like regulars. The brigade band (Seventy-first Infantry) and consolidated drum corps, under Drum-Major Jenks of the Seventy-first Infantry, led the brigade. The drum corps allowed too much distance. The regiments of this brigade, with the exception of the Seventy-first Infantry, all passed in review by division. This, we learn, was by order of the brigade commander. The Twelfth, Col. Ward, 5 commands, 20 files front, in full marching order, never looked better. The Twenty-second, Colonel Porter, four commands twenty-four front, in full marching order, made a solid appearance. The Seventy-first, Colonel Rockafellar, ten commands, sixteen front, in full marching order, attracted unusual attention, and its well-filled ranks and soldierly appearance elicited unbounded applause. The Sixty-ninth, Colonel Cavanagh, five divisions, sixteen front, last in single rank, marched well; but its fronts were not equalized. The Seventy-ninth, Colonel Shaw, three divisions, ten front, was unusually small, but the veterans received applause.

The Second brigade of infantry was under command of Brigadier-General Louis Burger, six staff, parading in the rear. The brigade lost distance; and the band of the Fifth Infantry acted as brigade music, being, with the consolidated drum corps, under the veteran Drum-Major Berchet. The Fifth, Colonel Bendix, ten commands, ten front, was slim in numbers, but solid in appearance. The sergeant on the right and rear of the eighth company in line saluted. The Sixth, Colonel Sterry, eight commands, twelve files, made a handsome appearance. The Eleventh, Colonel Funk (first appearance), in full marching order, ten commands, ten front, was a credit to the brigade; but what was the drum-major doing in the rear of the second company? The Eighty-fourth, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell (a good-looking officer, by the way), eight commands, eight front, looked as well as usual. The companies were not equalized. At this time the drum-major in charge of the consolidation attempted to wheel into column, but was stopped by the brigade commander until the Ninety-sixth had passed. This command was under its major, and paraded nine commands, eight files front.

The Third brigade was under the command of Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, who, with a staff of six officers with new hats and heron plumes, made a fine appearance. The consolidated music was under the command of Drum-Major Smith of the Seventh, and well managed.

The Seventh, Colonel Clark, ten commands, sixteen front, in full dress and marching order, never appeared to better advantage. Its solid, well-closed and aligned ranks brought forth unbounded applause. The Ninth, in fatigue, with Colonel Fisk at its head, of course elicited loud applause. It paraded ten commands, twelve front. The Eighth, Colonel Scott, in fatigue, ten commands, ten files, looked exceedingly well. The First, Colonel Perley, eight commands, ten files (we trust this is right; if not, it will be corrected), made a neat and handsome show. The Fifty-fifth, Colonel Allen, ten commands, ten files, made a very handsome appearance, and although the last, was not the least attractive in the column. Batteries K and B mounted, and the howitzer batteries brought up the rear of the column in good style, attracting unusual attention by their soldierly appearance. The grounds were soon cleared after the review; and the troops as rapidly as possible proceeded homeward. We trust that on the occasion of another review of this character the First division will have its own parade grounds. The only accident of a serious character on the grounds was the breaking of Adjutant Francis's leg by his falling from the horse. The leg was severely fractured; but the officer, we are glad to learn, is now in a fair way of rapid recovery.

In the evening Major-General Shaler and staff handsomely entertained Governor Hoffman and staff at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The entertainment was informal in its character, the Governor through indisposition being obliged to leave early. It was, however, enjoyable, and the speeches made by the gentlemen present were to the point and eminently complimentary to the division. Among the important subjects not forgotten was the parade ground for the First division, a bill for which will undoubtedly pass the Legislature this winter.

**THE THIRTEENTH AT CHURCH.**—The Thirteenth Infantry, Colonel Fred. A. Mason, on Sunday morning last attended divine service at the Lee avenue Reformed church, Brooklyn, E. D. The pastor of this church, the Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, is the chaplain of the regiment, and without doubt one of the most active chaplains in the entire division. The Thirteenth never parades without him, and be the weather fair or foul the doctor is on hand. In attending these religious services the regiment carried out its annual custom, which has not been neglected for years past. The members paraded about 300 strong, in full-dress uniform, and occupied seats

reserved in the centre of the church, and during the services and eloquent sermon of their chaplain, were very attentive and interested. The sermon was well delivered, and contained many fine passages on which we should have liked to comment had space allowed.

**RIFLE PRACTICE.**—The recent trial of skill in marksmanship by the New Jersey National Guard at Clifton, N. J., deserves more attention than the newspapers gave it at the time of its occurrence. As for ourselves, our crowded columns compelled us to lay over a carefully prepared report of the match. Let us now therefore gather up a few of the details not heretofore published.

The forty best marksmen in the New Jersey National Guard met in Clifton on September 29 to compete for Governor Randolph's medal, and a gold-mounted Remington rifle. The shooting was done with a breech-loader of that pattern, and the ammunition used was the central fire Spanish cartridge. The weather was favorable, and some superior marksmanship was displayed at the 300 and 400 yard ranges. Each competitor fired fifteen rounds—five at each range of 200, 300, and 400 yards respectively. The targets at the two former ranges were 6 by 4 feet, with an 8-inch square bull's-eye, and a centre 2 feet square. At the 400 yard range the target was 6 feet square, with a bull's-eye 2 feet square, and a centre 4 feet square. A ricochet pit was thrown up about 90 yards in front and slightly to the left of the targets. Markers stationed in these pits noted all shots striking the ground and rebounding off upon the target. Whenever such a case occurred they displayed from their cover a black flag with a white centre. The forty competitors were divided into four firing parties. The firing at 200 yards was off the shoulder; at 300 and 400 yards, in any position that did not involve an artificial rest. Kneeling was the most popular position, though some measured their full length upon the ground. Private Belcher, who won the Governor's medal, aimed lying on his right hip with his feet toward the target. The following are the scores of the ten best marksmen in the contest:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Private Thos. H. Belcher (A), 2d regiment.....	12	14	17	43
Adjutant Wm. Martin, 1st regiment.....	11	13	18	42
Private A. McNair (E), 2d regiment.....	12	14	13	39
Private Geo. F. Sanford (H), 2d regiment.....	14	11	12	37
Private John H. Scott (B), 4th regiment.....	13	9	14	36
Lieut. W. P. McLeod (G), 5th regiment.....	9	13	12	35
Drummer C. M. Stimes, 1st battalion.....	11	11	13	35
Private W. A. Scott (B), 4th regiment.....	13	6	15	34
Private Fallon (A), 1st battalion.....	14	10	9	33
Private A. S. Fowle (E), 2d regiment.....	14	13	6	33

Private McNair, who came in third best, was the winner of the Major-General's medal in the previous match. The following table shows the difference in the firing with the Remington and Springfield rifles. It exhibits the score made at 200 yards by the above ten in the two matches:

	Remington.	Springfield.
Belcher.....	2 2 3 2 3-12	0 2 2 3 3-10
Martin.....	0 2 2 4 3-11	2 3 2 2-11
McNair.....	3 2 2 3 2-12	3 2 2 3 2-12
Sanford.....	3 2 3 3 3-14	3 2 2 3 3-13
Scott, J. H.....	3 2 2 3 3-13	3 0 3 2 3-8
McLeod.....	0 2 3 2 2-9	3 3 0 2 3-10
Stimes.....	3 2 0 4 2-11	2 2 0 2 2-6
Scott, W. A.....	3 3 4 3 0-13	2 3 2 2 2-11
Fallon.....	3 2 3 3 3-14	2 0 3 3 3-10
Fowle.....	3 2 3 3 3-14	2 2 3 3 2-12

From the above, it appears that Lieutenant McLeod was the only competitor who made his Springfield do better than his Remington.

**THE LATE PAYMASTER SAMUEL DANA, U. S. ARMY.**—The following series of resolutions relative to the death of this officer have been passed by the members of Company K, Seventh Infantry N. G., and the association of the Engineer Corps of the same regiment:

At a meeting of the Tenth company and of the associates of the Engineer Corps and Company K, Seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y., held at the armory on Wednesday evening, October 19, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased the great Ruler of events, in his inscrutable wisdom, to suddenly, take from us while yet in the flush of youth, our late beloved fellow soldier and esteemed friend Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Dana, of the U. S. Army; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we convey to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement. The sudden and premature death of Colonel Dana is to many of us, who were associated with him for years in this company, a great personal loss.

*Resolved*, That while we mourn with those who mourn, we shall always cherish a pleasant recollection of his warm attachment to this company, and how he excited our admiration and love as the skilful soldier, true gentleman, and genial friend.

*Resolved*, That the company room be draped in mourning; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased comrade, to the Board of Officers, all the other companies, and the Veteran Association of the regiment; entered upon our minutes, and published in the New York journals.

JOSEPH LENTLEHON,  
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,  
RENE V. MILHAU,  
ROBERT L. VIELE,  
Committee.

**PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—The Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening last, was comfortably filled with the beauty and elite of this fair-famed city, the occasion being the eighth annual promenade concert of the Twenty-Third Infantry, Colonel Rodney C. Ward commanding. These interesting social events have for years past been considered by the fashionable society of Brooklyn, as the in auguration of the festive season, and have invariably been successful, which, in the general sense of that word, on



these occasion, means a great and crushing crowd, elegant toilets etc.

The promenade this year was not a success in the first definition of the word; but in the latter and an enjoyable sense the Twenty-third has seldom if ever offered a better exhibition. The building began to fill as early as 8 o'clock, at which time the fine orchestra of 50 pieces began its performance, making the Academy resound with delightful strains. As usual on these occasions, the parquette was flooded over for promenading and dancing purposes; but it was not until almost 10 o'clock, or at the conclusion of the concert, that this floor began to fill, and even then it was with apparent reluctance on the part of the audience. Col. Ward finally led off the promenade, followed by Major-General Woodward and staff, also by Brigadier-General Dakin and Meserole and their staffs. This fierce array of glitter and gold, for some time paralyzed the would-be-promenaders; but this feeling was overcome and the floor began to fill with a weight of beauty and *recherche* toilets. Soon after this the orchestra was divided for promenading and dancing purposes, which latter commenced about 10 o'clock. The building was very neatly and handsomely decorated with natural flowers; and the artistic combination in the rear of the stage was elegant in its execution, and a credit to the artist, Gabriel Harrison.

There were many notable personages present, both military and civil, and the whole affair was most elegant and enjoyable. Messrs. Papet and Conterno managed well the musical portion of the programme, while the following officers nominally filled position on the following committees:

Executive Committee—Captain D. W. Van Ingen, Captain W. R. Bunker, Captain Chas. E. Truslow, Lieutenant Jas. L. Morgan, Jr., Lieutenant Jas. M. Stephenson. Reception Committee—Colonel Rodney C. Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Farnham, Surgeon J. C. Goodridge, Adjutant H. S. Manning, Quartermaster R. C. Ogden, Captain C. H. Joy, Captain A. Elmendorf, Captain J. M. Partridge, Captain C. E. Satterlee, Captain G. F. Dickman.

#### THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS AND MUSTERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Roehr, paraded for inspection and muster on the 26th ult. at the Union grounds, Brooklyn, E. D. This battalion is one of the youngest of the Brooklyn military organizations, but it has improved its time, so that in spite of its few years, and the dulness in recruiting everywhere complained of, it is now a considerable and thrifty command. Organized in 1868, it has since rapidly grown; while two older organizations in its immediate neighborhood have apparently stood still, or shown little progress in recruiting. Why is this? There must be some good reason for this preference on the part of recruits. The Thirty-second is of German nationality, its commander intelligent, capable, and very energetic, if we may judge from the prosperity of the command. Yet in the very zenith of this prosperity, and at a time when an increased muster was requisite, one of the largest companies (B) remained away from the inspection, the company having become mutinous because its captain was placed under arrest on the occasion of the division parade "for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a soldier." The trouble is the old one—defeated ambition, followed by direct insubordination, and finally by mutiny. All of the company absented themselves from this inspection, with the exception of eight enlisted men and the two remaining commissioned officers. This trouble is to be regretted, but the command will lose little in parting with members so little understanding the duty of soldiers.

The inspection and muster was preceded by a review to the brigade inspector, Major Foster, all the ceremonies being very fairly performed, and the members in their neat gray uniforms appearing to advantage. The following are the returns for 1870:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	1	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	2	—	2
Band.....	20	—	20
Company A.....	39	10	49
Company B.....	10	48	58
Company C.....	47	8	55
Company D.....	41	7	48
Company E.....	38	8	46
Company F.....	33	12	45
Company G.....	29	26	55
Total.....	264	120	384

The above returns differ a little from those made by Brevet Captain Karcher, the adjutant of the regiment, we having added the company officers, who were not included in the original returns. We cannot compare the inspection of 1868 or 1869 with that of 1870, not having received the returns for those years. It will be observed that but for the trouble in Company B the battalion would have mustered over 300 men present, a number equal to the strength of many of our regiments.

THE FIRST INFANTRY, Colonel Perley, on the evening of the 27th ult. inspected and mustered at the armory of the Eighth Infantry, its own being inadequate. The turnout was slim, its ranks having been materially affected by the great political procession which was held on the same evening. Brevet Colonel Wentworth was the inspector, and Brigadier-General Varian and a portion of his staff were present. The men made a neat appearance, and went through the inspection and muster in good style, although the lieutenant in command of the right company appeared a little green relative to the ceremony. The First is a small but excellent command, and we should like to see its ranks

well filled. The regiment mustered 269 present. We are unable to give the details of the muster on account of the non receipt of the proper returns promised by the adjutant.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY, Colonel Mason, on Monday afternoon last paraded for inspection on the Star grounds, Smith street, Brooklyn. The regiment assembled at its armory at 2 p. m., shortly after which time it marched without equalization and in column of fours, single rank distance, via Clinton street, to the grounds. It paraded in full-dress uniforms, and made the strongest turnout for years, attracting no little attention along the route by its fine marching and length of the column. To an uninitiated eye it looked more like the Thirtieth brigade than the Thirteenth regiment, and many were the comments made relative thereto. The Star grounds are ill adapted for inspection purposes, being uneven and stony. The regiment, therefore, on arriving thereon, and forming line, presented an irregular appearance, one portion standing on raised and another on ground uneven and several feet lower. This naturally affected the alignment, which, however, under the circumstances, was very perfect. A review preceded the inspection, being received by Brigadier-General Dakin, accompanied by the inspector, Major Coughlin, and four others of the brigade staff. In this ceremony the regimental commander made a serious mistake, but which was so promptly rectified that it was scarcely observed and did little injury. The line had formed for review, the ranks opened, the battalion presented arms, and the colonel saluted, when, without thinking, and as the reviewing party approached the right, he closed the ranks and gave the command to wheel into column. The commander, observing his error, immediately corrected it, and the remainder of the ceremony passed off very smoothly. The passage in review, with unequalled fronts, was very well done, although not up to the standard of the regiment, and, considering the nature of the ground, scarcely open to criticism. There was one improvement observable in the command, and that was its increased steadiness, an improvement greatly needed and very essential to good discipline and drill. The Twenty-third Infantry, its rival, if superior in anything to the Thirteenth, is in this regard; and we trust the old Thirteenth, from which the Twenty-third sprang, may continue its rapid improvement until its reputation is equal to that of the Seventh. This is the feeling now in the regiment, and we trust this spirit will never die out. Its inspection this year is notable, and one of which it may justly feel proud. It is a long time since the Thirteenth has been able to parade twenty commands of eight files front, as it did on the return home at the conclusion of the muster, making a very handsome parade. The inspection and muster, as conducted by Major Coughlin, who, by the way, was in fatigue uniform, was very well conducted, with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	—	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	2	7
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	40	1	41
Company B.....	39	—	39
Company C.....	30	7	37
Company D.....	31	2	33
Company E.....	31	11	42
Company F.....	34	9	43
Company G.....	46	14	60
Company H.....	44	7	51
Company I.....	65	5	70
Company K.....	23	13	36
Total.....	426	71	497

This regiment mustered in 1869, present, 398; absent, 96; total, 494.

Arrangements have been completed, through Colonel Knox, of the firm of Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, to furnish the Thirteenth with Remington breech-loaders, to be delivered at once.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY, Colonel Debevoise, inspected on the afternoon of the 28th ult. on the open field termed the Star grounds, Smith street, Brooklyn. The inspection was preceded by a review, Colonel Debevoise and Major Coughlin, the inspector, receiving it jointly. It was fair in its execution. At its close the regiment broke into open column of companies for inspection and muster. The command did not parade as strong as on the occasion of the division review, but nevertheless looked well. The Fourteenth's record should give it strength and fill its depleted ranks. The following are the correct returns, as rendered by Major Coughlin:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	4	1	5
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	2	5
Band.....	28	25	53
Company A.....	22	15	37
Company B.....	16	24	40
Company C.....	22	7	29
Company D.....	20	10	30
Company E.....	18	2	20
Company F.....	27	21	48
Company G.....	12	28	40
Company H.....	21	20	41
Company I.....	24	17	41
Total.....	217	192	409

The brigade commander and staff came on the ground late, and at the close of the muster were proffered a review, but time would not permit. The Fourteenth mustered in 1869, present 187, absent 186, total 373.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, Colonel Rockafellar, after many postponements, finally held its annual inspection on Monday evening last, at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue. The Seventy-first has for some years back gained but little in numbers, and, although always sustaining a well-deserved name, has never been able to fill its ranks thereby, or parade with great strength. Since the war, various efforts have been made to increase its relative strength, with but partial success; and the regiment, like many others of its class, has shown little increase during the past few years. The union of the Thirty-seventh Infantry with this command was an event long and devoutly wished for by the Seventy-first, and at last accomplished, thus aiding a worthy command, and ridding the State of a troublesome one. The turnout at inspection was not equal to the parade of the regiment on the 28th ultimo, for which we cannot account. It should have been larger if anything, not smaller. We observed that several of the companies retain members on their rolls who perform duty semi-occasionally. This is especially noticeable in Company A, which had but thirty-two present out of 115 names on the roll. The aggregate of a regiment is by this plan increased; but of

what value is this when the actual strength of the regiment is in many instances one-third this number? Let the Seventy-first and other regiments therefore get rid of this lumber, and march forth free and unencumbered. The inspection and muster was creditably executed by both Major Gilon and the inspecting officer of the regiment.

We append herewith the returns as furnished by Sergeant-Major Norman:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	3	7
Band.....	40	—	40
Company A.....	32	83	115
Company B.....	46	9	55
Company C.....	38	17	55
Company D.....	46	22	68
Company E.....	49	16	65
Company F.....	42	31	73
Company G.....	47	34	81
Company H.....	39	8	47
Company I.....	23	18	41
Company K.....	50	21	71
Total.....	463	264	727

The regiment inspected last year, present, 377, absent 95, total 472. We learn at least one hundred more men would have paraded at this inspection had they been able to procure uniforms. Forty recruits have been secured by the regiment since the consolidation.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, Colonel Jos. Burger, on the afternoon of the 27th inst. inspected and mustered at its regimental armory, Brooklyn, E. D. the rain storm rendering this indoor inspection necessary. Brigadier-General Dakin and staff were present; and the inspection, on account of the limited space, was not preceded by a review. The regiment is in better condition than heretofore, and has vastly improved in drill and discipline during the past year, but there is still abundance of room for improvement. The inspection and muster was performed by Major Coughlin, with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	1	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	—	6
Band.....	16	—	16
Company A.....	40	4	44
Company B.....	34	5	39
Company C.....	25	10	35
Company D.....	19	8	27
Company E.....	14	18	32
Company F.....	31	11	42
Company G.....	35	21	56
Company H.....	34	10	44
Company I.....	27	9	36
Company K.....	19	26	45
Total.....	306	123	429

In 1869 the regiment mustered, present 345, absent 155, total 500. At the termination of the inspection the brigade commander, his staff, and the officers of the regiment were handsomely entertained by Colonel Burger at headquarters, and a few hours were merrily spent.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, at its recent muster, report the following returns, as rendered by Adjutant Fuller:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	1	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	30	11	41
Company B.....	36	16	52
Company C.....	51	6	57
Company D.....	26	9	35
Company E.....	32	17	49
Company F.....	55	13	68
Company G.....	37	5	42
Company H.....	36	7	43
Company I.....	24	25	49
Company K.....	—	—	—
Total.....	368	120	488

In 1869 the regiment mustered, present 374, absent 137, total 511.

THE SEPARATE TROOP CAVALRY, FIFTH BRIGADE, Captain F. H. Kayser, was inspected at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, on the 26th ult. by Major Coughlin. The following is the result of the muster: Present 80, absent 25, total 105. The troop presented an improved appearance.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. Those letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

#### ARMY.

OCTOBER 28.

Aubert, A., Captain. Davies, T. A., Colonel.  
Cooper, James, Captain. Johnston, W., Captain.

NOVEMBER 1.

Birdsall, S. E., Captain. Harris, Colonel.  
Burton, Gus., Colonel. Lamson, D. S., Lieut.-Col.  
Craig, Jos., Captain. March, J. E., Major.  
Chase, L. S., Captain. Moore, Geo., Colonel.  
Coles, Oscar, Captain. Paul, G. E., Captain.  
French, S. B., Major. Steed, O. W., Colonel.  
Hanley, T., Colonel. Strong, Samuel, Colonel.  
Winters, Captain.

Letters have been received at this office for C. N. S. and Lone Star.

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It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to that of many others as to the superiority of my Wheeler & Wilson Machine over all others with which I am acquainted. During the twelve years I have had it, it has travelled many thousands of miles, accomplished a great deal of sewing, from the finest linen cambric to heavy broadcloth, and has never once been out of order.

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## INTERESTING TO LADIES.

Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, of Southboro, Mass., has used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in her family for more than twelve years. During that time it has never got out of order, and the only expense she has been to is in the matter of buying needles.

## MARRIED.

**CUTTS-TURNER.**—On October 17, 1870, at Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Lieutenant R. M. CUTTS, U. S. N., to EMILY V. TURNER, daughter of the late Daniel Turner, Esq.

**SEELY-WHEELER.**—On October 25, at St. John's Church, Delhi, N. Y., by the Rev. J. Richey, Lieutenant-Commander H. B. SEELY, U. S. N., to AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Hon. Truman H. Wheeler. (No cards.)

**WATMOUGH-SANDS.**—At St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, Va., October 27, 1870, by the Rev. N. A. Okeson, D.D., WILLIAM N. WATMOUGH, Paymaster U. S. Navy, to SARAH E., youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral J. R. Sands, U. S. Navy.

## DIED.

**KING.**—In Ringgold Barracks, Texas, on Tuesday, August 23, Brevet Captain Wm. H. KING, Tenth U. S. Infantry, aged 56 years.

**WOODSON.**—At Sioux City, Iowa, on October 19, 1870, May, infant daughter of Lieutenant A. E. Woodson, U. S. A., aged 1 year.

**PEEPLES.**—At Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., September 11, Brevet Captain SAMUEL PEEPLES, First Lieutenant Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

**HUNT.**—At Austin, Texas, on Friday, the 14th inst., JULIA GRAHAM, infant child of Mrs. and Colonel Thos. B. Hunt, U. S. A., aged 2 months.

**ASBURY.**—At Jacksonville, Ill., at 12:20 A. M., October 20, 1870, of congestion of the brain, Brevet Major HENRY ASBURY, Captain U. S. Army (unassigned), late of the Third U. S. Infantry.

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FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR, }  
November 3, 1870.

**PROPOSALS** in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11 o'clock A. M., December 3, 1870, for supplying

## FRESH BEEF

to the troops at this depot and those stationed at New York City.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this post or supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the commanding general of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, shall have the power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the third day of December, 1870, at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed R. G. RUTHERFORD, Second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

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FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR, }  
October 31, 1870.

**PROPOSALS** in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., November 30, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops at this post. The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality (neck, shank, and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at this post free of cost in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the commanding general of the Department of the East.

A deposit of fifty dollars shall accompany each proposal, which shall be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops as made on the contract.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the thirtieth day of November, 1870, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed R. M. HALL, Quartermaster First Artillery, and A. C. S., Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, November 10, 1870, by the undersigned, at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., for furnishing the troops therewith with fresh beef, from November 30, 1870, to June 1, 1871.

The fresh beef must be of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded), and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and at such times as may be required. No bid will be entertained which is not made by a solar butcher.

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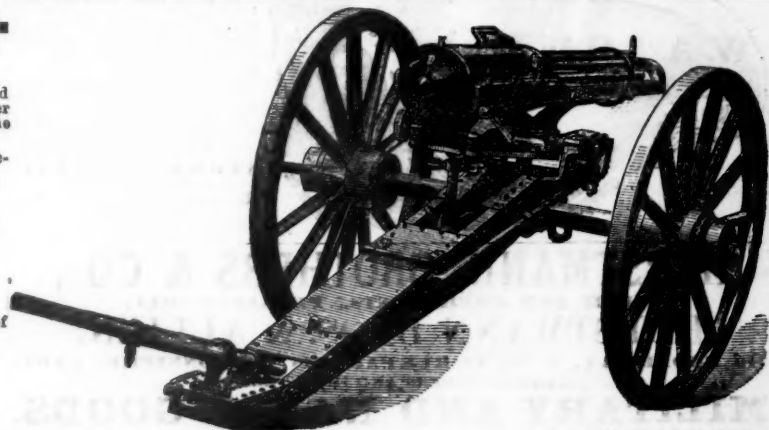
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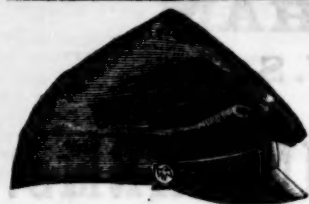
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